The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

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April 12, 1871.

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GEORGE PAWLING & CO., Manufacurers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

The Muses' Bower.

On the Town.

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

The lamps are lighted, the streets are full,
For, coming and going, like waves of the sea,
Thousands are out this beautiful night,
They jostle each other but shrink from me.
Men hurry by with a stealthy glance,
Women pass with their eyes cast down;
Even the children seem to know
The shameless girl of the town.

Hated and shunned I walk the street,
Hunting—for what! For my prey, 'tis said:
I look at it though in a different light,
For this nightly shame is my daily bread—
My food, my shelter, the clothes I wear,
Only for this I might starve or drown;
The world disowned me—what can I do
But live and die on the town?

The world is cruel. It might be right
To crush the harlot; but grant it so,
What made her the guilty thing she be?
For once she was innocent, you know.
'Twas love! That terrible word tells all!
She loved a man and blindly believed
His vows, his kisses, his crocodile tears—
Of course the fool was deceived!

What had I to gain by a moment's sin,
To weigh in the scale with my innocent years;
My womanly shame, my ruined name,
My father's curses, my mother's tears?
The love of man! It was something to give.
Was it worth it? The price was a soul paid down;
Did I get a soul, *his* soul in exchange?
Behold me here on the town!

"Your guilt was heavy," the world will say,
"And heavy, heavy your doom must be;
For to pity and pardon woman's fall
Is to set no value on chastity;
You undervalue the virgin's crown,
The spotless honor that makes her dear,"
But I ought to know what the bauble is worth
When the loss of it brings me here.

But pity and pardon! Who are you
To talk of pardon, pity to me?
What I ask is justice, justice, sir—
Let both be punished, or both go free.
If it be in a woman a dreadful thing,
What is it in man, now? Come be just;
(Remember, she falls through her love for him,
He through his selfish lust!)

Tell me what is done to the wretch
Who tempts and riots in woman's fall?
His father curses, and casts him off?
His friends forsake? He is scorned of all?
Not he! His judges are men like himself,
Or thoughtless women, who humor their whim;
"Young blood," "Wild oats," "Better hush it up;"
They soon forget it—in him!

Even his mother, who ought to know
The woman-nature, and how it is won,
Frames a thousand excuses for him,
Because, forsooth, the man is her son!
You have daughters, Madam, (he told me so),
Fair, innocent daughters—"Woman, what then?"
Some mother may have a son like yours,
Bid them beware of the men!

I saw his coach in the street to-day,
Dashing along on the sunny side,
With a liveried driver on the box:
Lolling back in her listless pride,
The wife of his bosom took the air,
She was bought in the mart where hearts are sold—
I gave myself away for his love,
She sold herself for his gold!

He lives, they say, in a princely way,
Flattered and feasted. One dark night
Some devil led me to pass his house;
I saw the windows ablaze of light;
The music whirled in a maddening round,
I heard the fall of the dancers' feet;
Bitter, bitter the thoughts I had
Standing there in the street!

Back to my gaudy den I went,
Marched to my room in grim despair,
Dried my eyes, painted my cheeks,
And fixed a flower or two in my hair,
Corks were popping, wine was flowing,
I seized a bumper and tossed it down—
One must do something to kill the time,
And fit one's self for the town!

I met his boy in the park sometimes,
And my heart runs over towards the child;
A frank little fellow with fearless eyes,
He smiles at me as his father smiled!
I hate the man, but I love the boy,
For I think what my own, had he lived, would be—
Perhaps it is *he*, come back from the dead—
To his father, alas, not me!

But I stand too long in the shadow here;
Let me out in the light again,
Now for insult, blows perhaps,
And, bitterer still, my own disdain.
I take my place in the crowded street.
Not like the simple women I see—
You may cheat them, men, as much as you please,
You wear no mask with me!

I know ye! Under your honeyed words
There lurks a serpent; your oaths are lies;
There's lustful fire in your hungry hearts,
I see it flaming up in your eyes!
Cling to them, ladies, and shrink from me,
Or rail at my boldness. Well, have you done?
Madam; your husband knows me well,
Mother, I know your son!

But go your ways, and I'll go mine;
Call me approbrious names if you will;
The truth is bitter; think I have lied—
"A harlot?" Yes! but a woman still!
God said of old to a woman like me—
"Go, sin no more," or your Bibles lie,
But you. you mangle His merciful words
To "Go, and sin till you die!"

Die!—the word has a pleasant sound,
The sweetest I've heard this many a year,
It seems to promise an end to pain;
Any way it will end it here!
Suppose I throw myself in the street?
Before the horses could trample me down,
Some would-be friend might snatch me up,
And thrust me back on the town!

But look—the river! From where I stand
I see it, I almost here it flow,
Down on the dark and lonely pier—
It is but a step—I can end my woe!
A plunge, a splash, and all will be o'er,
The death-black waters will drag me down
God knows where! But no matter where,
So I am off the town!

The Story-Teller.

The Red Cloak.

——:o:——

"WAS that the postman's knock, Grace?"

"Yes, dear, and here is a letter for you from the firm, I know by the envelope."

And answering her husband's quick glance of interest, the young wife placed the letter in his eagerly extended hand adding with a smile, "if I did not know that it is business, Philip, I think I should claim my privilege and peep over your shoulder while you read it."

"You are welcome to do it, my darling; I know I have no secrets from you."

"Very well, sir," I will consent to stay here until you have read your letter; it has occurred to me that you might want my advice about something, for you know that I am your better half."

"More than half, little woman; you are nearer the whole. I don't know what I should do without you, Grace. Maimed, helpless, where should I be but for your tender nursing, which is doing more than anything to make me well."

As he spoke Philip Holt looked with sorrowful significance at his bandaged leg, which was supported on a chair. He had been for some weeks suffering from a compound fracture and other injuries sustained in a fall from a dog-cart. Philip was a clerk in a mercantile house in the small town of Oldingham. He had been about two years married to Grace Howard, a young nursery governess, and the orphan daughter of a country surgeon; she had brought him no other marriage dowry than her fair face and true heart.

The young pair had begun life with love as their chief worldly capital; and thanks to their united efforts—to the wife's talent for domestic management and the husband's habits of industry and economy—all had gone well with them to the date of this unfortunate accident. Until then there had been no shadow of care in the little home, which had been their earthly paradise, though it consisted only of two plainly furnished rooms, the second floor of a small house in the suburb of the town; but, as Philip fondly said, Grace had such a happy way of making everything bright about her.

The young wife understood her husband's sorrowful glances, but she tried to divert his thoughts, saying playfully, "Come, Philip, your letter; I thought you were in a hurry to read it; now I am getting impatient to hear what the firm have to say; perhaps they have written to tell you that they cannot do without you any longer."

Was it foreboding of coming evil that made Philip hesitate before he opened the envelope, conscious of a vague feeling of uneasiness as he glanced at the bright face that was smiling over his shoulder? She seemed so full of hopeful anticipation, to which he was unable to respond, for he could not divest himself of a strange, undefinable fear connected with the letter.

"What is the matter, Philip? Are you ill?"

This was the young wife's anxious question as she saw her husband suddenly drop the letter and heard his half-stifled cry.—When she caught sight of his ghastly paleness and altered manner she hastily picked ed up the letter, exclaiming:

"Oh, Philip, what is it?"

That something in the letter was the cause of his agitation she now felt sure.—Her first care was to soothe him, and she did it in the tender, womanly fashion that seldom fails of its power over the sex of sterner mould.

"Is it bad news? Tell me, Philip, is it bad news? Don't try to keep it back with the thought of sparing me. Your trouble is mine, and whatever it is, I must bear my part."

In reply the poor fellow wound his arm about her slight figure, and in his heart blessed her for the comfort which her loving, courageous words had given him.

"Come," she urged, with fond persistence that was not to be turned aside, "tell me the worst; it cannot be anything very dreadful. The doctor says you are getting better, and while you are spared to me, Philip, I think I could bear anything."

He tried to smile, but it faded from his lips as he pushed the letter, which she had placed on the table, towards her, faltering:

"Read for yourself, darling. It is from the firm; they send me notice of dismissal."

It was true. Philip's employers, Messrs. Hardman & Joyce, had written a few cold, curt words to apprise their clerk that his continued absence had caused inconvenience, which had made it necessary to appoint another to supply his place, and as this arrangement had proved satisfactory to them, they begged to inform Philip Holt that his services were dispensed with from that date.

The husband and wife looked at each other in silence. It was a cruel blow which was thus unexpectedly dealt him; both could realize what it was to be cast out of employment during a time of commercial depression, and winter days found him still on the forlorn list of the unemployed. Looking at his thin face her heart ached for him in the trouble which had come upon them, for he was far from strong, and the little comforts had become almost necessities of life to him. What was to be done? The expense entailed by his accident had already made serious inroads upon the slender sum which they had managed to save. This is the question that presented itself to Philip as his face caught and retained the shadow which had passed over that of Grace.

"I never thought they would have acted like this, Grace, after the years I have been in their employ. It is hard that a man's misfortune should be visited against him as a fault, but I know who I have to thank for it. With all his oddities, Mr. Hardman would not have done such a thing."

"Would it do any good to apply to him, Philip?"

"No," returned the husband, gloomily; "it would be useless. Mr. Hardman leaves all to his son-in-law, Mr. Joyce, who manages everything, the partner included."

"Could I not go to Mr. Hardman, Philip, and explain it to him?"

"No, Grace; I don't think he would act against Mr. Joyce, for he almost believes he cannot do wrong."

"Never mind, Philip; don't grieve; something else will be sure to turn up; you are so very clever, and your leg will not be well in a few weeks."

"You forget, Grace, that all our savings are nearly spent, and that I may find some difficulty in getting another situation."

The half-irritable tone of his voice hurt the young wife, who had struggled so hard to hide from him her own feeling. She burst into tears, murmuring reproachfully "I forgot—I forgot, Philip, oh! how I wish I could! I cannot forget, dear, but can pray that we may be spared such trials."

"My dear, dear wife, forgive me; I am so miserable that I hardly knew what I said. Oh! if it had come at any other time."

* * * * * *

Snowing still, as it had snowed for hours. The air was full of blinding mist from thickly falling flakes which the wind drifted into masses through the cold, white streets. The office clock pointed to a quarter past ten on the bleak December morning when Stephen Hardman left his desk, and, readjusting his gold-rimmed spectacles placed himself at the window, as he did every morning at the same hour. No matter what might be his occupation, at the time it was made to yield to the indulgence of what appeared to those around him a most singular whim.

When the quarter had advanced to twenty-five minutes past the hour he took out his watch and compared it with the office clock; as he expected, they agreed to a second.

"Not coming," he muttered. "I never knew her to extend more than three or four seconds over the quarter; so punctual to her time that I might almost set my watch by her. Not coming! Well it's not fit weather for one like her to be out; she's too small and delicate looking. If she belonged to me I'd take care—why, bless me, there she is!" the old merchant added in an eager whisper, as a young lady came in view. She was on the opposite side of the street—a slight girlish figure, with a peculiarity of dress that might have attracted attention in places less tolerant to varieties of costume than a busy little town. This was a scarlet cloak, with the hood drawn down over her bonnet, and fitting round her face like a frame. It gave out a warm gleam of color against the snow, and invested its wearer with some resemblance to the Red Riding Hood of the sweet old fairy tale.

Standing there, with his hands resting on the edge of the wire band, the merchant had watched, morning after morning, the passing of that picturesque figure, and noted that the fresh, pure face which had first attracted him was gradually growing paler and thinner. This had gone on for weeks, until it had become a part of the day's routine to watch for her. She was invested with a strange kind of interest to him by a fancied likeness between her and a favorite daughter of his own, who had faded in her first bloom.

As he watched the advancing figure he murmured, "Every day she grows more like my little Ellen. I could almost fancy it was herself getting paler and thinner; poor child! I wonder if she has any one to care for her."

At that moment a group of boys rushed towards the young lady, the foremost of the noisy crew exclaiming in derisive allusion to the red cloak, Hallo, Bill, "let's put out the fire."

The words were followed by a laugh and a shower of snow balls. In the effort to avoid the snow-balls the young lady slipped and fell.

With the fear of a policeman before their eyes the boys scampered off, leaving the prostrate figure on the ground; but aid was at hand. A youth with a pen behind his ear made a rush from a building on the opposite side of the street, followed almost immediately by a white-haired old gentleman who showed considerable anxiety and solicitude in ascertaining if the young lady was hurt.

"Not much," was the murmured reply, while the sweet voice added some words of thanks for the assistance which had been rendered. Her hurt was more serious than she was aware—she had severely sprained one of her ankles, and the effort to stand caused inexpressible pain.

"Let us help her into my office, Thomas," said the old man, "then we will see what can be done."

A few minutes more and the stranger found herself seated in an easy chair by a bright fire.

She could not help looking her grateful surprises at the unexpected kindness of the old gentleman. She did not guess that her face had become to him familiar as something which had entered into his daily life. He saw her glance at the clock, and noted the anxious expression of her pale face.

"Are you far from home?" he asked.

"Yes," she faltered; "but I shall not be going home for hours. I am engaged every day teaching; my pupils will be waiting now. I must try to walk; it is getting so late."

"Walk! why you cannot even stand; the thing is impossible." She seemed so much distressed that he said hastily, "Write a note, relating what has occurred, and one of my clerks shall take it."

She thanked him, timidly; but he saw that she was unwilling to accept his offer, and added, "if you would rather go yourself I will send for a cab?"

"Thank you, sir; that will be much better than writing, and I should like to go at once."

Her manner was full of nervous excitement, and he saw her delicate face flushed as she spoke. He did not know that in the midst of her eagerness she was anxiously debating the question of cab fare, and wondering how much money it would take to pay it. If the man of capital could only have investigated the interior of the poor little purse lying at the bottom of her satchel, so slenderly furnished, yet, alas! representing nearly all the worldly wealth of its possessor, how sadly it would have confirmed the misgivings which had been excited by a glance at the well-worn cloak, and the shoes obviously unsuited for the hard service which had been required from them. Five minutes later a cab was rapidly bearing away the scarlet cloak and its wearer, and the benevolent old merchant was thoughtfully warming his hands before the office fire. She was gone, and he gained no additional knowledge of her except that she was somebody's daily governess. From that day he watched in vain for a glimpse of the red cloak; he saw it no more, and concluded that the poor young teacher was unable to continue her daily journeys. She gave him the impression of one who had to depend upon herself, but the reality might be still worse; for anything he knew there might be others, even more helpless, dependent upon her. In spite of his repeated disappointments Mr. Hardman still took his post at the window, as though the practice yielded him a certain amount of pleasurable excitement which he was unable to relinquish.

A month had passed; it was an unusually bright day for January, when Mr. Hardman took his seat in his comfortable brougham in company with an old medical friend, who had agreed to go home with him to dinner on condition that he would allow him to make one or more professional calls before the carriage was turned in the direction of Winchley.

Assent was readily given. "Certainly, doctor, you shall be set down wherever you wish; I shall not mind waiting in the least, for we have plenty of time on our hands before dinner."

The doctor was about the same age as his friend, the merchant, a portly old gentleman, with the kindest smile that could be imagined, and a benevolent face that must have considerably helped the healing power of his prescriptions.

"I will not detain you long," said the doctor, as the carriage turned into a side street.

"This is a new case; I was only called in the other day, but I am getting interested in my patient—or I should say patients, for there are two, husband and wife; my first visit was only to him, poor fellow; he is ill from cold and over exertion in tramping the streets in search of a situation, and the wife met with an accident about a month ago; she has not been properly attended to, and is also on my hands."

"Have they no means?" asked the merchant.

"I fear not. As long as she could the wife went out as a daily governess."

"Ah! what was the nature of the accident?"

"A severely sprained ankle, caused by a fall."

"Bless me! I wonder if it is the young lady I was telling you about a few days ago?"

The doctor looked inquiringly at his friend.

"Ah! I see you don't remember. Do you know whether the patient wears a red cloak?"

"So you think she may be your little heroine of the red cloak. I am not aware, for I have only seen her within doors."

"Of course not; how absurd of me to forget that. I should like to see these patients of yours. Can't you take me with you? They would think me another medical man."

The doctor smiled, considered a moment, and then said:

"Yes, I think we can manage it."

As he spoke the brougham stopped at the door of a large, dingy-looking house, sublet from basement to attic. A few minutes more and the doctor had safely piloted his friend up a steep, dark staircase to the door of a close back room on the third floor, where a scene of poverty and privation awaited them. Nearly all the chairs which the room contained had been put into requisition to form a couch, on which lay a young man who was evidently weak and ill. Beside him sat a pale, slight creature, busily engaged stitching at some coarse needle-work. The feeble flicker of a meagre fire gleamed feebly on the faces of both.

As the visitors stood at the door they heard a voice saying fretfully, "I am very cold, Grace, that fire gives no heat, I wish we had more coals."

Instinctively Mr. Hardman put his hand in his pocket, feeling thankful that it lay in his power to relieve the want of the speaker.

The next moment they were in the room; but the old merchant stopped short on the threshhold, gazing in undisguised amazement at the inmates.

One glance at the features of the young wife identified the wearer of the red cloak—a discovery for which he had been half prepared, but it was the face of the husband that arrested his attention. "Bless me," he murmured, "that face seems familiar."

At that moment the young man raised himself on his elbow, saying excitedly, "Mr. Hardman here?"

The sound of his own name visibly startled the merchant. He hurried to the side of the impromptu couch exclaiming:

"It is Philip Holt."

The poor fellow seemed much overcome by this unexpected visit of his old employer, who, unfortunately for him, had been absent at the time when Mr. Joyce, with whom he had never been a favorite, had ordered his dismissal. A few words put the merchant in possession of the sad story, which received double interest when he learned that the ills of poverty had been warded off by the heroic efforts of Philip's young wife, who had gone back to her old work of teaching, ending her weary day by nights of exhausting toil at such needlework as she was able to obtain.

Here was a new reading of his little romance of the red cloak, and it is certain that it did not lessen the interest in the wearer; but he could not readily excuse himself from the blame, which he took to his own account, for allowing his partner's summary dismissal of an old clerk to remain without inquiry. He determined that the injury to Philip Holt should be atoned for, and he kept his word. When the young man recovered he was restored to his old place, in which he had ample opportunities for pushing his way and gaining even the respect and confidence of Mr. Joyce.

Like a day of sunshine following a clouded morning, prosperity blessed the young couple, and the loving, patient wife had her reward.

Philip always traced their good fortune to the cloak, which she had worn because it was her mother's, and from that day he decided that it should be a relic. Years afterwards, when he was a prosperous merchant, and Grace a happy matron, with children grown up around her, he would say in allusion to their early days of trial, "My darling, if you find me growing selfish and forgetful of you and my duty, show me your old red cloak; it will preach a sermon that will be sure to set all right."

Reading for the Million.

Romantic if True.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* claims to have recently interviewed a band of prospectors who were on their way to seek the "Golden Mountain" of the Apaches, in the interior of Arizona. Directions for finding this desirable spot had been given by the Chief Cochise, whom they had the good luck to capture, and revealed the secret as the price of his release. The further and more startling revelation of Cochise is thus given:

A party of Apaches, while lying in ambush one day in the latter part of December, 1826, in Chihuahua, Mexico, on the Rio Grande, across the river from what is now El Passo, Texas, watching a traveling cavalcade as it passed a clump of small trees saw one of the number spring from his horse into the dense chapparel and disappear from view of the horsemen. The cavalcade fired a few shots at or towards him, and half a dozen dismounted and pursued in the direction he took, but of no avail. The escaping man ran directly toward where the Apaches lay in the bushes, and run into their midst. They seized and bound him, mounted, and lashed him on a horse, and at once took their flight. They traveled toward the Apache chief town by a circuitous and concealed route, and reached it after six days travel.

The prisoner was much alarmed at first, but finding that his death was not to be immediate, he put his mind to studying out some plan of escape; but they kept him securely till they arrived in camp. They decided to keep him till a grand *fete* day, some months ahead, and put him through the gauntlet and end his life in a grand carnival. He for some time was as restless as a captive bear, walked up and down his small enclosure, and talked to himself incessantly. But before the day for his taking off—this is the captain's term, not the Indian's—he had become somewhat resigned to his captivity, had learned something of the Apache language, and gave them some history. They got interested in him and promised him his life in return for his solemn promise that he would never attempt to escape. He married the chief's daughter, and on the death of the chief, became chief himself. He had four sons and a daughter. The oldest son became chief in his turn, and is the chief who is the subject of this story.

The white chief taught them while among them the secrets of the Great Spirit, and these secrets have enabled them to make the Apaches the strongest tribe in the west; to pass through the country of the white man in safety everywhere; to obtain information of their enemies and their movements always, and by passwords and signs to know an enemy or a friend as far as seen. They always have kept, and still keep, one of their educated half-breeds in the camp of the whites, and by the secrets of this great society, he is always able to keep them informed of every movement of any kind, and of every plan of attack on them as soon as that plan is known to the chiefs of the enemy themselves. And, when captured, they are almost always sure to effect an escape, released by some member of this society among the enemy. The great cheif told them that the society extended all over the world; taught them all the ceremonies connected with it; taught their maidens to make the badges and insigna worn by the initiated, and on certain days, the 24th of June and some others, they walked in procession, and held a grand dance at night. They believed him to be the son of the Great Spirit. He is buried at the Golden Mountain, and his grave is walled and covered with gold, and is their sacred place of worship. They gather now every year on the 24th of June. The great chief told them that he was "moons" on his journey from his starting point; that he was taken prisoner in Batavia, N. Y., and from there taken to and confined in Fort Niagara in the latter part of September of the same year in which he came to the Apache country. The reason of his imprisonment was on account of his divulging the secrets of the society. He was kept prisoner at Fort Niagara till September 16th, when he was taken in a close carriage and driven *via* Buffalo, New York, to Hennepin, Illinois, on the Illinois River, and thence sent in a flat-boat to the Mississippi River, down which he floated to New Orleans. There he was placed on a vessel bound to the mouth of the Rio Grande River, and proceeded up that River on horseback to El Passo, where the Apaches found him. His captors intended to give him into the hands of some Jesuit priests among the Indians near where they captured him. His captors passed down through Mexico, and escaped. That great white chief was the man supposed to have been murdered by the Masons, William Morgan, and the subject of this story is his son, Cochise.

Hard Times and What Causes Them.

We are fast becoming a nation of schemers to live without genuine work. Our boys are not learning trades; our farmers' sons are crowding into cities, looking for clerkships and post offices; hardly one American girl in each hundred will do housework for wages, however urgent her need; so we are sending to Europe for workmen and buying of her artisans millions worth of products that we ought to make for ourselves. Though our crop of rascals is heavy, we do not grow our own hemp; though we are overrun with lads who deserve flagellation, we import our willows. Our women (unless deceived) shine in European fabrics; our men dress in foreign clothes; the toys which amuse our younger children have generally reached us over the sea. We are like the farmer who hires his neighbor's son to chop his wood, feed his stock, and run his errands while his own boys lounge at the grog-shop, playing billiards, and then wonders why, in spite of his best efforts, he sinks annually deeper and deeper into debt, till the Sheriff cleans him out, and he starts West to begin again.

We must turn over a new leaf. Our boys and girls must be taught to love labor by qualifying themselves to do it efficiently. We must turn out fewer professionals and more skilled artisans, as well as food growers. We must grow and fabricate two hundred millions worth per annum, that we now import, and so reduce the foreign debt that we have so long and so successfully augmented year by year. We must qualify our clever boys to erect and run factories, furnaces, rolling-mills, tanneries, machine shops, etc.; to open and work mines, improve and fashion implements, and double the present product of their father's farm. So shall we stem the tide of debt that sets steadily against our shores, and cease to be visited and annoyed by hard times.

When do Men Die?

Medical experience proves that, in chronic diseases, the greater number of deaths occur just before dawn. This is eminently true of brain diseases, and of all those related cases where death results from an exhaustion of the vital power, through overwork, excessive excitement, or nervous prostration. It is at the hour of five o'clock in the morning that the life-force is at its lowest ebb, and succumbs most readily to the assault of epilepsy, or paralysis, or of the fatal lethargy that comes in those vividly beautiful picture-dreams, for which the medical science has as yet found no name, and of which it has taken no sufficient cognizance. Nine-tenths of those who die in this way expire in their sleep. In many such cases, if a friend were at hand to waken the sleeper when the attack comes on, or if he were to be awakened by some accidental noise, he might, by the use of a few simple precautions, prolong his life for many years, for the shock that proves fatal to the man wrapped in deep sleep, when the system is passive and relaxed, would be victoriously repelled were it armed with all its waking energies. Men who do brain work, and who are on the shady side of forty, should be on their guard against this insidious enemy. They should beware of 5 o'clock, a. m., for it is a perilous hour. Do you find yourself unable to sleep when you retire for the night, exhausted with your day's work? Do you, in vain, turn from one side to the other? Does your brain persist in working when you would fain have it rest? Do old saws and scraps of rhyme repeat themselves in your memory with wearisome iteration, defying your utmost efforts to silence them? Then, beware! You will be sure to sleep at last. It is only a question of time; for, soon or late, nature will assert her rights.

PRODUCTION OF IRON IN 1871.—The production of pig iron in the United States during the past year is estimated at 1,850,000 tons. This quantity is distributed as follows: anthracite pig iron, from Lehigh, Schuylkill, Upper and Lower Susquehanna, and eastern and northern Pennsylvania regions, 863,000 tons; raw coal and coke pig iron, 600,000 tons; charcoal pig iron from New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Southern and Western States, 387,000 tons. The total number of persons engaged in the production of raw and manufactured iron is given at 940,000, of whom 140,000 are employed in the direct production of iron, 800,000 in the manufacture of articles of iron. The value of this labor, it is asserted, if only paid for at the rate of $2 per day, and allowing 300 working days to the year, would amount to $564,000,000. The value of the product is estimated at $900,000,000 divided as follows: pig iron, $75,000,000; products of rolling mills and forges, $138,000,000; and value of articles manufactured from iron, $687,000,000.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A long-nosed thin-shanked old maid, appeared at the door of a farmer's house in Iowa the other day, and wanted the farmer's wife to subscribe to some woman's newspaper, and sign a petition for woman's suffrage.

The wife called:

"Charles, Tom, Jane, Richard, Lucy!" and was soon surrounded by a crowd of rosy-cheeked children. She turned to her visitor and said:

"Have you any of these?"

"No," was the sharp reply.

"Then," replied the buxom wife, "go and get a few, and afterwards come to me about woman's rights if you feel like it.

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY calls Death "the dark faced but kind-hearted usher, sent out to lead us to our Father's palace." What could be more comforting and beautiful?

HOWEVER many friends you have, do not neglect yourself; though you have a thousand, not one of them loves you as much as you ought to love yourself.

The Toilet.

The Fashions.

The fabrics in vogue are the same as those worn last month—cloth, double cashmere silk reps, point de sole, satin, failie, and velvet, with a host of mixed materials which we do not enumerate, as their names vary so considerably as to be no guide to our readers. Many of these are comparatively inexpensive, but make very pretty and even elegant costumes. There is a slight difference in the manner of

CUTTING SKIRTS.

Whether short or trained, the front breadth is, of course, gored; another breadth is gored, half being placed at each side of the front; the whole of the remainder of the skirt is cut on the straight, and the fullness thrown towards the back. Of course, a little more material is required than formerly, but this is amply compensated for by the fact that the pieces are of a much more useful shape and size for any second purpose.

There are four distinct varieties of

BODICES,

high or low, and each of these capable of modification according to taste. The round waist, with band or sash; this is very little worn, except for young ladies with slight figures, to whom it is very becoming; the bodice a basques, of which there is a great diversity of shape, but always narrower at the sides; the corsage appointes, very pretty for ball dresses; and the corsage tunique, body and upper skirt cut in one. The first two have one, two or even three front plaits, according to the figure of the wearer; the corsage a basques is cut either with plaits or two sides bodies; the corsage tunique, of course, can only be cut with two side bodies. The sleeves are much the same as those worn last month. The coat sleeve is too convenient and too becoming to be totally banished though superseded by the open shapes of dress wear.

SPRING STYLES

There is a rumor of three overskirts, but we have no information which corroborates it. In a costume just finished for spring wear, the overskirt does not differ materially from the skirts which have been worn during the past season. It has the apron front and is looped very high at the sides under wide bands of the material; the back, which is full and very long, is bouffant by an elastic, it closes upon the left side with hooks and eyes, which are placed under the bands. It is cut on the bottom in castellated scollops, a velvet button the color of the silk ornamenting every scollop. A very wide flounce cut and ornamented in the same manner trims the lower skirt, which just clears the ground.

LATEST STYLES IN JEWELRY.

A fashionable caprice is to wear three or four bracelets on each arm. This barbaric fancy is seen, of course, only in evening toillette, and it is proable that the cost will prevent its being followed to any extent. The bracelets connected by a chain are worn, one just above the elbow, the other upon the wrist; it is also a whim which, it is to be hoped, will have but a short existence. We have been asked whether it is true that eardrops connected by a chain or necklace are also to be adopted. It is possible that there may be an effort made by some person or persons to introduce this heathenish fashion, and if successful, the fact that it will either tear the ears or drag them down out of all shape will have but little effect.

SHELL JEWELRY.

Handsome sets of tortoise shell are selected for general wear. Almost every ornament which is worn in gold is made in shell. We have ear drops and broaches, necklaces, chatelains and pendants, bracelets and sleeve buttons. Lockets and broaches are cut in cameo, and exhibit as careful workmanship as is seen upon the popular stones. The eardrops show various designs, and the necklaces generally imitate the favorite gold necklaces.

JET JEWELRY,

Which is more becoming than shell, continues to be numbered among the varieties which remain in vogue, but we see nothing very new in the designs displayed in eardrops, broaches, bracelets and chains. The prettiest ornaments combine the polished with the sombre jet. A favorite design shows small acorns of polished jet amid oak leaves of unpolished laying upon a surface, which with a border combines the two kinds; such sets cost from twelve to fifteen dollars.

VARIETIES.

The standing ruff of white muslin has, after more than one failure, won the esteem of the fashionable world. The favorite ruff, which is not very wide, shows a variety of styles. In some the muslin is edged with footing and laid in wide box plaits which touch each other. In others the ruffle is trimmed with Italian Valenciennes and the distance between the box plaits measures the same as the width of the plait. Others show a double ruffle, the under one being a little more than the width of the lace above the upper.

The fancy continues for

BLACK LACE SCARFS,

which make a pretty addition to the house toillette. These scarfs are sometimes lined with white lace, the edge being underlaid with blond; this style of scarf is pretty when worn over the black silk dress, but for colored silks the black lace without the white is preferable.

NEW NECKTIES

show broad stripes of harmonizing or contrasting colors. The silk which is fine and soft forms a very stylish knot or bow; fine elegant ties are of solid colors, pale blue, pink or ecru being the favorite shades. These are edged with a heavy tassel fringe. White silk ties are also among the fashionable varieties.

VERY ELEGANT ROBES DE CHAMBRE

for gentlemen are made of brocaded silk, lined with plain silk of some quiet color, which is bordered and trimmed with the silk which forms the lining. Other handsome robes are of plain cashmere, lined and trimmed with blue, green, or purple silk.

BOWS

continue in favor for ornamenting the hair for home toillette. They are sometimes accompanied by leaves of mother-of-pearl, or gold, butterflies, or some other pretty "ornament".

POLONAISES WITH CAPES.

The polonaises are of medium length and simple shape. There are darts in front, the fullness of the skirt behind is held to the waist in great box-plaits, and the belt has a postillion attached. A single talma cape belongs to these, or else a mantle that has a double cape behind and resembles a vest in front.

The Home Circle.

A Rich Promise.

"He that overcometh, the same shall beclothed in white raiment.—I will confess his name before my Father, and before His angels."

"He that overcometh." Aye, 'tis to him the promise is made so full of rich, precious meaning; 'tis he who shall wear a robe of spotless purity—who shall be acknowledged by the blessed Saviour.

What is he to overcome? Ah! how much, only they can answer, who have been buffeted by temptation and trial—who have met with adversity in many forms, and who, through all, have maintained a hopeful, patient trust in the goodness and wisdom of our Father.

If poverty walks, like a grim phantom, by our side, while we struggle bravely, earnestly, though without avail, to place even a slight distance between ourselves and the dark shadow, how our hearts almost rise up in rebellion that Providence has placed us in such circumstances, while our neighbor, who leads a thankless life, receives all the richest, worldly gifts which mankind ever enjoyed, ignoring the source from which they come to him, and we feel as if we ought to murmur—as if human endurance could not hold out against such proofs—that "the good things of earth are unequally divided; if, in such a trying position, we are enabled to overcome—to look up with child-like faith and trust, and say, "Thy will be done." what a conquest! what a victory! what a reward is in store for us, as overcomers.

If we have a few idols treasured in the innermost recesses of our hearts, sheltered as we fancy, from the very breath of harm; if one by one, we are compelled to take them from their sacred niches—to snap assunder the cords of love which hold them, and lay them passively in the hand of the destroyer, to which his ruthless movements, as he crushes to atoms our cherished treasures, while our bleeding hearts yearn vainly for their restoration; if we can accept the lesson, the pain, the chastisement, and its sure alleviation; if we can say, "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice," then are we overcomers—then may we hope for the promised reward, which the continuation of such trust, confidence and obedience is sure to bring to us.

Oh, how many thousand ways there are in which we may overcome. We know that our hearts are selfish, that our eyes are blinded. How important it is that we should continually look above for light, for wisdom, and for strength, that at last we may be received by the Great Father, as overcomers, and may receive the promised, precious reward.—*E. S. G.*

Ten Hard Dollars.

Those people who are interested in hard money will perhaps be profited by reading the following story by Dr. Spaulding:

"My father was a poor man. A large and growing family was dependent on him for its daily bread. Coming home one wintry even-from a week's toil in a neighboring town with ten hard earned dollars in his pocket, he lost them in a light snow. Long and fruitless was the search for them. After the snow was gone again and again was the search renewed with the same result. The snow fell and melted again for a whole generation, and still the story of the lost dollars was fresh in our family circle; for a silver dollar to a poor man in those days was larger than a full moon.

"About a mile away lived another father of a family in similar circumstances. He too, knew how much a dollar cost dug out of the heart of a rocky farm. At least once or oftener every week for forty years he had occasion to pass our door, giving and receiving the common neighborly salutations, and every time with a weight increasingly heavy on his conscience. But all such pressure has its limit; and when that is reached the crash is greater for the severity of the strain. In this instance it was as when an old oak rends its body and breaks its limbs in falling.

"One day completely broken down, he came to my father in tears, confessing, 'I found your dollars lost in the snow forty years ago. They have been hard dollars to me, and I can carry them no longer. I am come to return them, and ask your forgiveness; and as soon as I can Iwill pay you the interest.'

"The scene was like that when Jacob and Esau met 'over the ford Jabbok.'"

"He did not live long enough to pay the interest, but quite long enough to furnish a practical comment on the text: 'The spirit of a man will sustain his infirmity, but a wounded spirit who can bear?' Who will say that conscience, though slumbering in this life, will never awake to punish the offender in the life to come."

If any man wants hard money, let him get it dishonestly, and he will find it the hardest money he ever saw—hard to keep, hard to think of, and hard to answer for in the judgment day.

Something to Get Rid Of.

The more we know about "Church Fairs" the less, on the whole, we like them. And as far as we have been able to discover, that is the general sentiment among those who have the most experience in conducting them. Familiarity with the details of their management, and their social and moral results, is apt, we find, to breed a most hearty contempt for the "institution" in all its forms, as a means of raising money for God's service.

And yet, though everybody votes them a "Weariness to the flesh," and would be glad to see them placed under perpetual band, whenever a slight financial pinch occurs—unfortunately a chronic complaint with some churches—some good brother or sister with more zeal than discretion proposes a fair as the readiest means of "raising the wind," and forthwith "the ladies of the church" plunge bodily into a chaos of preparation, with as much zest as though a fair were the chief end of life, and one of the most delightful and unobjectionable modes of getting funds for church use imaginable. And when all is done, and the proceeds are reckoned up, how many are ready to sit down and say—or think, if they do not say it—"I would rather give outright all I have made than go through such experience again!"

The Only Way.

Jesus Christ changes the heart of the man whom He deigns to bring to God; He annihilates the moral distance between a holy God and a corrupt heart; first, by the precepts of His Word, and the motives He presents to induce us to love God and despise the world; secondly, by His example which he proposes to our imitation; thirdly, by His Spirit which mortifies the old man and forms the new man within us. No religion ever delivered precepts on the love of God so certain and complete as His; no one ever furnished motives so powerful to excite us to follow its laws; still further have any others been from giving a perfect example for our direction. Jesus Christ alone has been able to impart a miraculous power to gain the hearts; that Holy Spirit which draws us to God, and forms the peculiar character of His religion; that Spirit, the fruit of His merit and intercession, which he sent down immediately after His ascension to heaven, and without which it is impossible to please God. This justifies the conclusion that "no man cometh to the Father, but by Jesus Christ."

WHEN a pump is frequently used, but little pains are necessary to have water; the water pours out at the first stroke, because it is high. But if the pump has not been used for a long time, the water gets low, and when you want it you must pump a long while, and the water comes only after great efforts. It is so with prayer: if we are instant in prayer, every little circumstance awakens the disposition to pray, and desires and words are always ready. But if we neglect prayer, it is difficult for us to pray, for the water in the well gets low.—*Felix Neff.*

LEGH Richmond says; "Keep in mind that excellent rule: "Never preach a single sermon from which an unlightened hearer might not learn the plan of salvation, even though he never afterwards heard another discourse."

A MAN who is not ashamed of himself, need not be ashamed of his early condition in life.

DANGER should be feared when distant and braved when present.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 6, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18th, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, in the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

☞ The Russian fleet, with Prince Alexis and suite, are in Havana.

☞ The Wisconsin Legislature has just passed a law making State election days legal holidays.

☞ Queen Victoria is going to Berlin to visit her daughter, the wife of the Prince Imperial.

☞ Forty thousand copies of the Congressional report on the Ku Klux outrages have been printed.

☞ The *Monitor* is respectfully referred to Hon. R. Milton Speer, for an answer to its tariff conundrums.

☞ James Fisk's horses, carriages and stable outfit were sold at auction, on the 28th ult., for $50,000.

☞ Seth I. Comly has been appointed Collector of Customs, at Philadelphia, vice J. W. Forney, resigned.

☞ The Assembly at Albany has passed the Committee of Seventy's new city charter. It is now before the Senate.

☞ The death penalty has been abolished in Kansas. Imprisonment for life is now the severest penalty under the law.

☞ The new Russian Minister, Baron Van Offenberg, accredited to the United States, has left St. Petersburgh for Washington.

☞ The *Monitor* has ordered a new power press. The organ of the Democracy, in this county, is looking up. We are glad to hear it.

☞ The Local Option Bill, as it is generally known, has passed the Lower House of the Legislature. Now we will see what the Senate will do with it.

☞ Hon. John Scott, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Hon. M. H. Carpenter and Hon. Z. Chandler, all of the U. S. Senate, will accept our thanks for public documents.

☞ European journals state that the mission of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia to Rome, is to bring about an alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy.

☞ Miner, the American who murdered a workingman in London, on the night of the 17th ult., has been committed to jail to await trial, on the charge of wilful murder.

☞ "Formerly," said Nye in the U. S. Senate the other day, "everybody thought General Grant a great and good man, but that was before he had removed anybody's relations from office."

☞ Gen. Wm. T. Sherman and Lieut. Grant have been sojourning at Naples for a few days past. They, with a party accompanying them, held a pic-nic among the ruins of Pompeii.

☞ The very Reverend Henry Benedict Coskery, Vicar General and Administrator of the Arch-idiocese of Baltimore, died in that city, on the evening of Feb. 27th, in the 64th year of his age.

☞ The campaign in New Hampshire is prosecuted with great energy. The Democrats are circulating the anti-Grant speeches of Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull, and both sides are working like beavers.

☞ It is now conceded, by all parties, that President Grant will be nominated at Philadelphia, on the 5th of June next, and that he will be elected to serve a second term as President of the United States.

☞ L. S. Wright, Esq., Warden of the Western Penitentiary, located in Allegheny city, Pa., will please accept our thanks for a copy of his annual report for 1871. The exhibits are very satisfactory.

☞ If the editor of the *Monitor* were to give some attention to the tariff articles, published in the JOURNAL, he would not be floundering about asking questions that have been answered a score of times in these columns.

☞ The Maine farmers are discouraged by the failure of the hay crop and consequent depression in the price of live stock, and are emigrating in considerable numbers to the fertile plains and genial climate of the West.

☞ Boutwell's usual "Monthly Joke," as the *Patriot* styles the Monthly Statement, shows that during the short month of February $12,391,451 of the National debt was paid off. This "little joke" will be the death of the *Patriot* and its friends.

☞ A new candidate for local favor has appeared, christened the *Cove Echo*, which is published at Martinsburg, Blair county, by Brumbaugh Bros., of Marklesburg, this county. It is a very neat sheet, and we hope it may be extensively patronized.

☞ The Senate has spent a month over Sumner's "Old Guns Resolution." A New York city paper announces the proceedings under the following heading: "The Senate as a Hen Convention on the Hatching of Cannon Balls—the Incubation probably eternal."

☞ Several articles have appeared in this paper in regard to the Spring Election, but they were all premature. The election will take place on the third Friday in March, being the 15th day. The articles in question were pompted by the elections in several adjoining counties.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, has a project on hand, the consummation of which will be one of the most magnificent feats of the age. His proposition evinces a power of mind of almost unlimited magnitude, and the enterprise in which he is engaged will, when completed, be a monument to his energy far more worthy of contemplation than the conquering of nations, or the achievement of political fame. It has been proposed to make the modest Colonel President of the United States; but while this little matter is under contemplation, he is making himself the president and chief manager of the greatest railway organization in the United States, or in the world.

Within a few days past the public prints have announced the fact that Col. Scott has been elected president of the Texas Pacific railway, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, of New York. But his control of that enterprise is only one link in the great chain of railroads of which Col. Scott is now securing the direction and management, and which, when completed, will extend from the British Provinces east of us, through Maine and the other New England States, the Middle and Southern States, and Texas, across the Continent, and on to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. This grand scheme has nothing utopian about it. The enterprise is practicable and its consummation is imperatively demanded in the interests of our vast and rapidly increasing internal and trans-continental travel and commerce. The Central Pacific railway is inadequate to the demands of the country. It is not reliable during the winter season. The experience of the past month calls louder for a more southerly route than the eloquence of man. Hundreds of passengers and millions of dollars worth of freight have been held midway on the route, under a snow blockade, lasting over an entire month, less two or three days. The Southern route will experience no such barriers.

We have been informed, on good authority; that Colonel Scott has been thus far eminently successful in his negotiations, and his railroad connections, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are nearly completed. The Texas Pacific road is not yet constructed, but the work, under the new management, will be pushed vigorously forward, until it is completed. It was stated in some of our exchange papers that Col. Scott and the directors of the Texas Pacific railway proposed to use the narrow gauge track. Such, we are informed, is not the fact. Mr. Silas Seymour, the well known consulting engineer, was, sometime ago, applied to by Mr. Marshall O. Roberts for his opinion on the subject of narrow gauges for great trunk lines of railroad. Mr. Roberts, as president then of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, had received from the chief engineer of that company, General G. P. Buell, a report in favor of the narrow gauge of three feet six inches, the reason for recommending it being first, that in the construction of the road bed, the difference of cost will be 30 per cent. in favor of the narrow gauge; second, in the construction of the superstructure, the difference of cost will be 45 per cent. in the same direction; third, with proper construction of rolling stock, a speed of thirty-five to forty miles per hour can be attained with perfect safety on the narrow gauge; fourth, the construction of rolling stock will cost 50 to 55 per cent. less; and fifth, in loaded trains of mixed freight and cars on the 3 foot 6 inch gauge, the percentage of dead weight to load will be about 47-100, while in a similar train on the broad gauge it will be about 75-100.

But Col. Scott and the directors of the road, are not so sanguine of these results, and have decided to use the broad gauge for the main line, though they may adopt the narrow gauge for roads to be built as feeders to the grand trunk road.

The State of Texas, in reference to area, climate and soil, is, we are safe in saying, ahead of every other State in the Union. Its resources are, however, undeveloped. Railroads, capital and enterprise are required. After the former is introduced, capital and enterprise will follow. There is now a joint resolution before both branches of Congress to cede to the United States about one-fifth of the State of Texas, for the purpose of an Indian reservation, or to organize into another State as may be deemed advisable—the United States to pay fifty cents an acre for the same. This will enable the State to liquidate its debt, provid a magnificent school fund, to establish a liberal free school system, and place a handsome reserve fund in the State Treasury. The State is now a great centre of attraction to immigrants from Europe, and even from Asia. A number of railroads have recently been projected, and some of them are nearly completed; and with the great Southern Pacific passing across the entire State capital and immigration will rapidly increase, and an impetus will be given to the manufacturing, agricultural, and other industries. The success of the Southern Pacific railway and the prosperity of Texas are inseparable.

☞ The New York *Shipping List*, and *The Dry Goods Reporter* state that "American cotton manufactures now command the home market." The enormous foreign imports are far less in amount and value than the domestic supply. This is an important achievement, and is due mainly to our protective policy; for when the home product controls the market it rules the prices, and the foreign article, in order to reach our markets, *must pay the duties* and sell at *our* not *their* prices. It is so with iron, steel, and all other products: when the American supply is in excess of the foreign, we have the control of the markets and fix the prices, and foreign producers, in order to reach our markets, must pay the duties and the cost of transportation, or stay away.

☞ D. S. Elliott, Esq., editor of the Bloody Run Press, popped in upon us the other evening looking as bright as a newly coined dollar. He assures us that the Press is flourishing, and that in a few weeks he will have a power press. This is encouraging. May the Press ever prosper.

WHO SUPPORTS the FREE TRADE LEAGUE OF NEW YORK?

All the free-trade pamphlets distributed over the country are prepared and circulated under the auspices of the Free Trade League of New York City, and in the interest of British manufacturers and importers. Who furnishes the funds for this free circulation of free-trade publications? Let us see. By their own reports we find that the League received $42,000 in one month from the following persons, all of whom are either British manufacturers, or directly connected with English firms.—The contributions are: Naylor & Co., English steel house, $500; George Ward, banker, agent of Baring Brothers, $500; Mall & Co., importers, Mall, Belgian Consul, $500; Pell, Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Co., $842; A. B. Sands & Co., drug importers, relations of the London Bankers Baring Brothers, $6,257; H. Marshall, Treasurer of the League, agent of Black Ball line Liverpool packets, foreign banker, $5,500; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Minturn brother-in-law to Baring, $3,800; and so on through the list.

The London *Mining Journal* says: "If this League succeeds in the United States *we may hope for a very large trade with that country.*" English manufacturers are now shipping more pig iron, rails, and other iron to the United States than to all other parts of the world, and yet they are not satisfied. "It reminds us of the days of 1846," says a careful observer and writer, "when men in Glasgow and Manchester subscribed $100,000 to lower our tariff, and some of them were foolish enough afterward to say that they more than got their money back by breaking down our factories, and then selling us goods at their own prices."

Here is more testimony as to the source of the patronage conferred upon the Free Trade League, of New York City. They publish a large sheet for free and extensive circulation, called *The Peoples' Pictorial Tax-Payer.* It contains large advertisements from: W. & S. Butcher, razor, file and tool manufacturers, Sheffield, England; Spear & Jackson, steel saw makers, Sheffield, England; Van Wart & McCoy, agents for Van Wart, Son & Co., Birmingham; Evans & Askin, Birmingham; G. B. Thorneycroft & Co., iron works, Wolverhampton, England; Isaac Jenks, steel works, Wolverhampton; William Makin & Sons, files and cutlery, Sheffield, and Tangye Brothers, Cornwall works, Birmingham. There are also advertisements from Wm. Jessup & Sons, steel and iron, Sheffield; Congreve & Son, agents of the Toledo steel works, Sheffield; A. B. Sands & Co., importers of drugs, one of whose members, Mahlon Sands, is Secretary of the League; John Clark, jr., & Co., foreign manufacturers of spool cotton; F. W. Harrold, hardware, Birmingham; together with cards from a dozen other manufacturing and insurance companies. A noble set of backers to instruct American manufacturers and tax-payers what their true interests are.

In a speech in the House of Lords, Lord Goderich said: "Other nations know, as well as the noble Lord opposite, and those who acted with him, that what we (in England) meant by free-trade, was nothing more nor less than by means of the great advantages we enjoyed, to get the monopoly of all their markets for our manufactures, and *to prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations.*"

Lord Brougham, in the House of Commons, made the benevolent statement that "England could afford to bear some loss on the export of her goods, *for the purpose of destroying foreign manufactures in their cradle.*"

Beware! England was never more anxious to flood our markets with her manufactures than she is to-day; and free-traders in our own country are doing all in their power to aid her in breaking down our tariffs.

☞ Thanksgiving in England, on Tuesday of last week, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, from his late illness, was an extraordinary manifestation of the loyalty of England. It is computed that there were three millions of people on the streets of London. Twelve thousand soldiers and the entire police force guarded the line while the procession moved over seven miles of paved streets, under arches of flags and flowers, amid the thunder of guns, ringing of bells and cheering of the people. Thirty thousand children sang the national anthem before the Queen as she left her palace, and on entering the cathedral she and the royal family were received by an assembled congregation of 14,000 persons.

☞ An effort was made, a week or two ago, by Sun Set Cox, to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill for the reduction of duty on pig iron from $7 to $5. We are glad to see that there was not a single Pennsylvanian who had the hardihood to vote in favor of it, while on the other hand Messrs. Speer and Myers, the former of this and the latter of the Bedford district, voted against it.

☞ The Harrisburg Patriot is very much annoyed that Gen. Sherman should be honored with a national vessel to make a European visit. The only reason for this nervousness is the fact that a son of the President accompanies him. General Sherman ought to know better than take Freddy with him. He might have had discretion enough to have added a Colonel or two to his staff.

☞ Col. J. W. Forney, as has been announced in the JOURNAL, resigned the Collectorship of Philadelphia, whereupon the anti-Grant politicians announced a split between Grant and Forney. But Colonel Forney has since dined with the President in Washington, and the President has dined with Col. Forney in Philadelphia. How now?

☞ The Importers and Grocers Board of Trade, of New York, have petitioned Congress, asking that in case of a reduction or abolition of the tariff on tea and coffee, ninety days time be granted before the low rates take effect. This, or a return of the duties paid on the stock now on hand, is due to the trade.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1872.

The Geneva Tribunal—Possible Failure of the Treaty—The American Reply to the English "Note"—The Pacific Railway Snow Blockade—The Texas Pacific Railway—Name of the Company to be Changed—Pittsburgh wants a New Post Office Building—The Sale of Old Guns

POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

However much it will be regretted, there is reason to fear that the correspondence now going on between the Governments of England and the United States will end in a total repudiation of the Washington Treaty. There is no disposition on the part of the American Government to modify its "Case," by relinquishing the claim for indirect damages. Unless, therefore, the English Government recedes from the position it has taken, and agrees to submit the whole matter to impartial arbitration, all efforts on the part of the United States to secure an adjustment will be abandoned, and the subject in controversy be left precisely as it stood prior to the first meeting of the Joint High Commission. The Gladstone Government has taken a position, from which there will probably be no receding, and the prospect now is, however much it may be regretted, that the Treaty will be nullified. This is the view entertained by many of our clearest minds in Washington. There are others however, who believe that all difficulties will be successfully surmounted and the desired result secured.

SECRETARY FISH'S REPLY TO GRANVILLE.

The "note" from Earl Granville in reference to indirect damages claimed in the American "Case," was received by mail, a few days ago, and the subject of the note and a reply to the same, have been considered by the President and his Cabinet. Secretary Fish has a reply drafted, which he submitted to the Cabinet at its last meeting. Some changes in the phraseology of the reply were suggested. The reply will probably be forwarded some time during the present week. It will be moderate and conciliatory, but at the same time firm in tone. There is not a member of the Cabinet who does not desire to see this matter amicably settled; and for the sake of peace, there is no man in Washington to-day who would rejoice more heartily than the President, if such a result could be secured.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Passengers who have arrived in Washington from San Francisco, are severe in their denunciations against the management of the trans-continental railway. They were nearly an entire month on the route. Through trains started from Ogden on the 2d day of February and reached Green River without meeting with serious obstructions. At the latter place great difficulties began to be encountered. Those in charge of the train either could not or would not proceed further. At the expiration of thirteen days an advance movement was made, and the trains succeeded in reaching Butler Creek, a distance of sixty-one miles. Here the snow drifts were heavy, but after considerable labor the trains reached Simpson Hill, being eighteen days coming from Ogden, a distance of 267 miles. Here immense snow drifts were encountered, and the passengers worked during an entire day, removing the drifts of snow from the track. The trains finally moved ahead, but interruptions occurred at short intervals, occasioning delays along the entire route.

There is no doubt that passengers were put to great inconvenience, and in some cases experienced no little suffering by these protracted delays; but after all, there is good reason to believe that the managers of the road made every effort that was possible to overcome the difficulties caused by the storms, over which they had no possible control. It was certainly their interest to do so.

The Imperial Japan Embassy and suite, embracing over one hundred persons, including four ladies, conducted themselves like philosophers, and made the best of their misfortunes, by preserving a cheerful temper and buoyant spirits, over the entire route.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On Wednesday Senator Scott introduced a bill into the Senate, which provides for changing the name of the Pacific Railroad Company to "The Texas and Southern Pacific Railway Company," and empowers it to issue the construction and land bonds, authorized by the eleventh section of said act, for such amounts as it may deem needful for construction and equipment, and to include in the mortgages securing the construction bonds all or any portion of the lands granted, and in the mortgages securing the land bonds and remaining lands not used as security for the construction bonds, provided the amount of land bonds shall not exceed $2.50 per acre for all lands covered by mortgages securing the same. The bill also provides that the construction of the road shall commence at Marshall, Texas; that 200 miles westerly shall be completed within two years; that the whole road to San Diego shall be finished within ten years from the passage of this act. This bill is supplementary to the act of March 3, 1871, in corporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

W. W. HOLDIN RETIRES FROM THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE.

Hon. W. W. Holdin, ex-Governor of North Carolina, and for some months past associate editor and proprietor of the Washington, D. C. *Daily Chronicle*, severed his connection with that journal on Thursday last. In his valedictory he reiterates his adhesion to the Republican party and its principles. Of President Grant he says: "I regard his re-election to a second term as equally important with that of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln." Mr. H. made many friends while in Washington. His pen will be missed and its absence felt from the columns of the *Chronicle*.

PITTSBURGH WANTS A NEW POST OFFICE.

A delegation from Pittsburgh visited Washington, a few days ago, to ask Congress for an appropriation to put up a suitable building in the Iron City for a Post Office, Custom House, and United States Courts.

THE SALE OF SURPLUS GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

It is stated, on official authority, that the House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department will at once commence an investigation into the sale of arms by the United States during the Franco-Prussian war, and will summon Senators Shurz and Sumner to tell what they know in reference to that matter. War Department officials are also to be summoned. The investigation will be thorough.

N. H. P.

Geneva Arbitration—Abstract of the Case as Submitted by England.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes an abstract of the British case as submitted to the arbitrators at Geneva. In this statement Her Majesty's Government complains that she has had to reply to an argument not yet presented. When that shall have been presented, and the claims of the United States shall have been defined precisely, Her Majesty's Government will exercise the right conferred on it by article 4 of the treaty—to submit to the tribunal an additional or more extended statement of facts, as the case may exact. Until a comparison of the cases presented by both parties shall determine the points really in dispute between the two Governments, it will refrain from all discussion intended to sustain its own position and will limit itself at present to submitting to the judgment of the tribunal the following considerations: as to the ships, whatever may be the circumstances, that were procured in British ports for war purposes, and were employed as beligerent cruisers against the United States while great Britain herself remained neutral, these events have been the cause of displeasure and regret to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty. This regret exists despite the following facts, which it must be conceded are important to arrive at the just appreciation of the question; The vessels were procured by cunning and clandestine means which baffled the vigilance of Government officers, not one had the least armament, and some had been constructed as ordinary merchant vessels, having nothing which would adapt them especially for war. In number they were very small, and finally, persons who obtained possession and control of them and employed them for belligerent purposes were themselves American citizens, which the United States Government has always admitted. Such facts should seriously affect, in the mind of every impartial man, the question relative to the responsibility of a neutral Government. The United States Government professes to have the right to pecuniary indemnity for claims which it says resulted from the acts of these vessels—that is to say, warlike operations carried on by means of these ships by persons who had them in their possession. It is evident that the pretension of this nature is such that Her Majesty's Government, animated as it is with the most amicable sentiments towards the United States, could not, in virtue of the respect it owes to its own rights and those of neutral nations in general, consent to admit, since it beleaves that it is not founded on justice.

It devolves on the United States to establish the propositions it has advanced, to state clearly the international duty or duties on which they are based, and to demonstrate the violation of which it complains. The charge against a sovereign Government having evinced culpable negligence in the exercise of one of the powers of sovereignty, is an imputation which should be sustained by strong and solid reason. A nation ought not to be held responsible for a delay or omission which may be due simply to accident, and not to the want of foresight or reasonable care. Finally, it does not suffice to demonstrate that an act has been committed which the Government should have foreseen. What must be advanced and proved, is that the Government failed to exercise the same amount of care as it usually employs in internal affairs, and which it may by reasonably required to use in matters affecting international interests and duties. If the tribunal decides that Great Britian has incurred any responsibility whatever toward the United States, the question will then arise as to what will be a just measure and the extent of that responsibility. Her Majesty's Government abstains at present from entering on this question, and reserves for a more advanced period of discussion all observations that it shall determine to submit on this point in the same name of Great Britian. If claims of this kind were admitted without reserve, a belligerent could ask to be indemnified by a neutral for results which justly ought not to be laid to the act of the latter, but should be placed to his own capacity and deficient initiative. Her Majesty's Government is obliged to point out that in regard to the ships which form the object of the preceding statement, the United States Government or its officers evinced extraordinary tardiness in employing the naval sources at its command, and that if ordinary activity were exercised to capture or intercept these vessels, the losses of which the United States complain to-day would have been in a great part averted. Whether the decision of the tribunal is or is not favorable to her, Great Britian is ready to yield to the decree. She has only one wish, that it be just. She raises only one pretension, that it be founded on a faithful and equitable interpretation of the rights of man, and on principles which herself and all other powers will not repent of, recognising and observing either as neutrals or belligerents in time to come.

Are We the Fools to Follow?

David Davis, of Illinois, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, both excessive representatives of the idea of leisure, were nominated at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d of February, as candidates of the hard-workingmen of America, for President and Vice President of the United States. It is a little curious to notice how the originators and operators of the labor and industrial organizations of the country are gradually falling into general opposition to the Republican party, their best and best-tried friend. There seems to be no doubt that the whole of this Columbus Convention was manipulated in the interests of the Democracy. A private correspondent, an intelligent colored gentleman, a spectator of the proceedings, describes the manner in which the whole affair was managed. Never before has labor reform received the slightest attention from the Democratic politicians; but now, on the threshold of a nomination for the Presidency, these shrewd and careful foxes suddenly discover that they need some simple-minded persons to help them pull the Presidential chestnuts out of the fire; and so, according to our correspondent, they repaired to Columbus, Ohio, on the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, and took charge of the Workingmen's Union. His account clearly indicates that David Davis, of Illinois, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, had been long prearranged as the opposition candidates for President and Vice President, and that the Liberal Republicans, to meet in Cincinnati in May, and the Democratic Convention, on a day yet to be named, will cordially accept these nominations as their own. The movement is a complete postponement of the aspirations for the Presidential office of Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, both of whom have been struggling for the Presidential prize. Justice David Davis is a tired and retired Republican, was Mr. Lincoln's law partner, and is one of the executors under his will. Joel Parker is a sort of antediluvian Democrat, who is trying to do his best to help himself into the Vice Presidency by a tolerable administration as Governor of New Jersey, to which position he was elected last November. But there are two questions in this connection: What can either of these men do, or the real organization they represent, to help the workingmen or the laborers of America? and how much better can they administer the Government than Grant and Colfax? There is nothing in the history of either to prove that he ever had the slightest sympathy with the toiling millions. So far as Judge Davis is concerned, beyond his vicarious relations to Mr. Lincoln, we know nothing of him politically except his conservative tendencies on the bench of the Supreme Court and his anxiety to screen Andrew Johnson from impeachment. There is something so bald and bad in this attempt to begin reform by putting forward decayed and decaying politicians as candidates of laborers and mechanics, that we turn from it to ask, Is there any Democrat that cares for this sort of mummery? Does any man who hates the Republican party never so bitterly suppose that he can better himself by supporting and helping to elect this mongrel ticket? In past days the Whig party was a sort of follower of the Democratic party—living upon its quarrels and, too often, wearing its old clothes. Now it seems as though the Democratic party were living upon the quarrels and wearing the old clothes of the Republicans. What is Mr. Justice Davis but a dissatisfied Republican, anxious to represent other dissatisfied Republicans, and what is Mr. Joel Parker but a hungry Democrat, anxious to pave the way for other hungry Democrats, and to eat himself into the national corn-crib by the aid of Republican votes? We have no doubt that, transparent as the trick is, the gentlemen who sent their emissaries, to Columbus to induce the Laboring Men's Union in National Council to nominate this hybrid ticket are quite confident that the Liberal Republicans, who are to meet at Cincinnati in May, and the National Democrats, who are to meet somewhere else at a time hereafter to be fixed, will obediently accept their ticket. But there are so many contingencies between the arrangement and the completion of the programme that we shall not be astonished if the whole thing intermediately falls to the ground.

And what is the lesson taught by this exhibition to the great Republican masses of America? Will they not be admonished by the difficulties existing between these triple factions not to fall into factions themselves? Here we have dissatisfied Republicans, clamorous Democrats, and revolutionary Reformers, all inspired by one idea—place and power. Nobody supposes that this conglomerate could hold together for a year in the possession of the Government. Their whole instinct is a growing appetite for the possession of Federal patronage. Will the Republican party imitate this miserable example by falling to pieces itself? We can read our own future in the present fate of our adversaries. They have been literally dissolved—disintegrated by our unity—and they are now waiting and striving to reunite by our disintegration. Shall we gratify their overweening ambition by proving our wanton imbecility? Are we fools enough to follow them?—*Philadelphia Press.*

Scranton, Pa., had a $70,000 fire on Sunday night.

On Saturday the severest storm since 1857 prevailed in Richmond, Va. It snowed heavily for twelve hours, with the wind blowing a hurricane from the north-west, and the snow drifting accordingly.

The Imperial Embassy, from Japan, have arrived in Washington, and are at the "Arlington," where forty rooms are appropriated to their use. The Masonic Temple is engaged to give them a magnificent evening entertainment and ball.

New Advertisements.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,'72.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to me will make settlement on or before the first of April, as after that date my accounts will be put in the hands of the proper officers for collection, and all persons having claims against me will present them for settlement.
march6,–3t.] GEO. SCHAFER.

A HANDSOME MOUSTACHE!
Prof. St. Croix's French Compound, the *Great* HAIR GROWER, will produce a luxuriant MOUSTACHE or WHISKERS on the smoothest face. Pleasant to use. Sent to any address on receipt of Fifty cents. H. T. BOND, CHEMIST. N. E. Cor Tenth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS. MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS.
March6,72–1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Warriorsmark township, on the estate of Catharine Laporte, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.
JAMES H. LAPORTE, Administrator.
March6,–6t*

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY will be re-opened on Wednesday, April 17th, with a full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. The rooms will be papered and refurnished. The subscriber having an experience of twenty-five years in teaching and in the supervision of educational establishments feels confident that he will be able to render entire satisfaction to his patrons. For circular, with full particulars, address J. P. SHERMAN, A. M., care of Rev. L. B. W. SHRYOCK, Academia, Juniata county Pa. [mch6,–4t.

WANTED.
One unmarried, active, energetic man to perform the duties of "Male Attendant," viz: to take charge of the boys clothing, the boys' dormitory and the personal cleanliness of the boys, and be general house superintendent. He must have good taste, good judgment, be precise and thorough-going in his supervision. Very liberal wages paid for the right kind of a man.
Also, A First Class Teacher. He must be a man of experience in teaching, a good disciplinarian, having heart and ability to lead in public prayer before the school. Good wages and plenty of work promised to the right kind of a man. Apply to or address, A. L. GUSS. Principle S. O. School, Cassville, Pa.
March6–2t.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., March 4, 1872, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Allen, S. (2)	Hughs, Susan
Bennett, Sanford M.	Hartzel, Wm. E.
Biglow, M. A.	Harmes, Wm. E.
Bloom, Y.	Judson, E. T.
Cayhant, Rebecca	Jones, Isaac
Dysart, J. H.	Knode, B. J.
Dickison, S J.	McUne, Albert
Detwiller, M. D.	O. E. Y. C.
Fee, George J.	Owens, Patrick
Fleck, George	Pedigo, L. A
Garber, Annie	Reynolds, R. D.
Good, G J	Rigley, J. F.
Geissinger Jno.	Shultz, Benj.
Grossman, Mrs. J. M.	Whorley, Jno.
Hicks, Ellen	Wilson, Mary
Hess, Emanuel	

Held for postage.
Hon. John Cessna, Bedford, Pa.
Hon. F. H. Lane, Harrisburg.
Mrs. Mary Cunningham, Yeagertown.
Daniel Kauffman, Newton Hamilton.
L. Ryan, 80 Cedar street, New York.
BRICE X. BLAIR, Postmaster.

25 THE LARGEST METAL PRICE Current in the World is the *Iron World and Manufacturer.* Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Chicago. Foreign metal markets reported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. Only $4,00 per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Gives more illustrations of new machinery than the Scientific American. Sent four weeks on trial for 25 cents, postage paid, address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO., *Iron World Building,* Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb.28,'72–tf.

25 SENT ON TRIAL FOR THREE months for 25 cents. *The American Working People* is one of the finest publications in the world. Contains 16 pages, or 64 columns of reading matter, designed to interest, instruct and advance the best interests of workingmen. Illustrations of prominent workingmen in each issue. Numbers its thousands of subscribers. Only $1,50 per year, or on trial three months for 25 cents. Write your name, Town, County and State plainly, enclose the money, and address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO., *Iron World Building,* Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents wanted on Salary or Commission.
Feb.28,'72–tf.

New Advertisements.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR sale in Mill Creek, on reasonable terms. If not sold soon, they will be for rent. For particulars apply to George Eby, Mill Creek, or to JONATHAN DETWILER, Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa.
feb.21,'72tf]

FOR SALE.
A Five-Horse Power Engine and Boiler, with machinery suitable for wagon making, cabinet making, chair making, or any kind of light wood work, will be sold at a bargain. To a good, energetic mechanic, desiring to locate in this place, a good opportunity is offered. For further information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK, Huntingdon, Pa.
jan.24,'72tf]

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.—Samuel Hamer & Son have entered into a partnership, and will hereafter conduct the business of Wagon and Carriage Making, at the old stand, in Alexandria, where they will be prepared to do all kinds of light and heavy work. The public are invited to give them a trial. All work warranted.
jan.24,'72–3m] SAMUEL HAMER & SON.

DISSOLUTION.—
The partnership existing between M. W. Heaton and O. B. Crum, doing business as Heaton & Crum, in the mercantile business, in Marklesburg, has been, this day, February 11, 1872, dissolved by mutual consent, and the accounts of the firm will be settled by O. B. Crum. Business will be continued at the old stand by M. W. Heaton.
M. W. HEATON. O. B. CRUM.
feb28.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, living in Cass township, on the estate of Philip Taylor, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ANDREW TAYLOR, Administrator.
Feb.21,1872–6t.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Benjamin F. Patton, Executor of the last will and testament of James Ganoe, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend, at the office of Simpson & Armitage, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 21st of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested shall present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. J. R. SIMPSON, Auditor.
Feb. 21,'72.–3t

HEALTH! STRENGTH!! VIGOR!!!
For *Headache, Costiveness, Billiousness and Liver Complaint,* use DR. HERRICK'S *Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, the best in use. For Lame Back* or *Pain in the Side* or *Rheumatism* use DR. HERRICK'S *Kidney Strengthening Plaster.* For *Catarrh* or *Cold in the Head,* use DR. PERRIN'S *Fumigator.* For all *Live Stock,* use HERVEL'S *Horse and Cattle Powders.* The above articles are amongst the *best* in the *market. Satisfaction guaranteed* or *money refunded.* Sold by *John Read, S. S. Smith* and *James R. Patton,* AGENTS, Huntingdon, Pa., and the trade generally.
L. W. WARNER & CO., 67 Murray Street, N.Y.
Jan27,'72–3mo.

LOW CASH RATES!

THE

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED 1850.

ASSETS. *$10,000,000*

Issues policies of Life Insurance on all the ordinary plans at lower rates than other mutual companies and pays annual dividends increasing yearly. This plan called

DEPOSIT INSURANCE,

lately introduced by this company, is superior to any short term endowment or *Tontine* plan, as it fixes a large surrender value for the policy at the end of any of its current years.
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT, Agent.
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb.21,1872–3m.

PUBLIC SALE. 2756 ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS.—The undersigned will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 10 o'clock a. m., on *Wednesday, March 13th* 1872, ten tracts of patented timber land, as follows: Six Tracts, situated in Lincoln and Hopewell townships, Huntingdon county, to wit: No. 1, Peter Wilson tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 223 acres. No. 2, Isaac Wample tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 174 acres. No. 3, Benj. Shoemaker tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 202 acres. No. 4, Leonard Mechmble tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 180 acres. No. 5, Samuel Davis tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 220 acres. No. 6, Conrad Beates tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 200 acres. Total 1199 acres. These tracts lie in one body, on the western side of Terrace mountain, extending southward from Tatman's gap, and are adjoined on the west by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, lands of Adam Speck, Jackson Enycart and others. They contain a large amount of valuable chestnut-oak, white oak, poplar, chestnut, yellow pine and other timber. The distance to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad at Coffee Run or Rough and Ready Stations is from three to six miles. The timber on these tracts can be floated down the Raystown Branch to the Penna. railroad and canal, 3 miles below Huntingdon. Four Tracts, situated in Tod township, Huntingdon county, to wit: No. 7, Owen Jones tract, warranted dated March 31, 1794, containing 438 acres, 58 perches. No. 8, Jonathan Jones tract, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 438 acres, 58 perches. No. 9, Robert Erwin tract, warrant dated March, 31, 1794, containing 347 acres, 145 perches. No. 10, Philip Wager tract, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 333 acres. Total 1557 acres, 101 perches. These tracts lie together in one body in the Broad Top Coal Region from one to three miles north of the lands of the Powelton Collieries and are adjoined on the south by lands of John Weist, W. T. Daugherty's heirs and others and on west by farm tracts of Little Valley. Besides being covered with a growth of excellent timber, these tracts are supposed to contain deposits of iron ore and coal. The distance from the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad at Powelton is from 1½ to 3 miles. *Terms:*—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the deed on or before the first day of April next, and the balance in one or two annual payments with interest. Further information may be obtained by addressing JOHN S. MILLER, R. BRUCE PETRIKEN, J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Huntingdon, Pa.
Feb.21,1872–3t.]

New Advertisement.

WARNING.



MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.
JAS. A. BROWN. Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872–6mos.

SAMUEL RUPERT,

Successor to

B. L. SILKNITTER,

Dealer in

MILLINERY AND LADIES' FANCY TRIMMING GOODS,

No. 313 Hill street, HUNTINGDON, Pa.

KATE SILKNITTER, Agent.
Feb. 14, 1872.–6m.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. M. OAKS & CO.,

Have just opened out in their new room. in PETERSBURG, a new and complete stock of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Horse-shoes, Cutlery, House Trimmings, Carriage Makers' Goods, Glass, Oils, Paints, &c., &c., and in fact everything in this line of business.
Also dealers in Coal and Coak, Stoves of all kinds. Our goods are first-class, and our

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Call and see us. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Builders and Wagon-makers orders solicited and filled at wholesale rates.
J. M. OAKS & CO.
Feb.14,1872–10mo.

ESTATE OF PHILIP TAYLOR, DECEASED.—Notice to Rose Ann, intermarried with Jesse Rouser, that the said Rose Ann and her said husband are both deceased, leaving two children to survive them, namely, William Rouser, who resides near Bloody Run, Bedford county, in this State, and Lucinda, intermarried with Alexander Finley, who resides in the State of Kansas, and whose postoffice address is Cottonwood Fall; Mary Fauler and Joseph Taylor, who reside in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Samuel Taylor, who resides in Jo Davies county, in the State of Illinois, and whose postoffice is Galena; Andrew Taylor, the petitioner; Sarah, intermarried with James McNeil, who resides in Tod township; Ephraim Taylor, who resides in Altoona, Blair county; Amos Taylor who resides in Clay township aforesaid; Elizabeth, intermarried with Frederick Fautz, and whose postoffice address is Yellow Springs; and Eliza S. Taylor, who also resides in Clay township aforesaid. Take notice that an Inquest will be held at the dwelling house of Philip Taylor, deceased, in the township of Tod, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 12th day of March, A. D., 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among the children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law—at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
Feb.14,1872.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!! SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA., 525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, VENITIAN, COTTAGE, INGRAINS, WOOL DUTCH, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.
Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.
I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING, 1872.

FENTON, THOMPSON & CO.,

617 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have now in store, and opening daily, a large stock, bought mainly direct from Manufacturers at HOME AND ABROAD OF Foreign and Domestic DRESS FABRICS, SILKS, SHAWLS, SCARFS, WHITE GOODS, LINEN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Embracing all the Novelties of the Season, offered to the Trade by the Piece or Package at the lowest market price.
Feb. 21, 1872.-3m.

1872. SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT. 1872.

HOOD, BONBRIGHT & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

Nos. 811, 813, 815 MARKET STREET,

AND

Nos. 806, 808, 810, 812 FILBERT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

A magnificent Stock of Seasonable

DRY GOODS.

Complete in all its departments of

Silk and Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams and Delaines, Men's and Boys' Wear, White Goods, Linens and Flannels, Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c., Bleached and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, &c., &c.
Also *just opened* an extensive CARPET and OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT.
To all of which, including many choice Special Brands of *PHILADELPHIA MADE GOODS,* they respectfully invite the attention of the Trade.
Jan.10,72–3m.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 6, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 63, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNIZER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

The first of April comes on Monday.

With us once again—"Stormy March."

Has an upward tendency—The wool market.

Abating—The small pox in the Broad Top region.

Get your horse bills printed at the JOURNAL office.

The weather-wise predict a great flood this spring.

Monday night was one of the coldest of the season.

Gen. Jim Burns, of Lewistown, is dangerously ill.

Hollidaysburg Presbyterians worship in their new church.

Good—The music discoursed by Charley Shay's brass band.

The water has disappeared from several wells in this place.

We do not propose to kick every cur that snaps at our heels.

Wendell Phillips lectures in Altoona this, Wednesday, evening.

Our neighbor of the *Monitor* has ordered a power press. Good.

Dr. Fleming has hung out his shingle at No. 743 Washington street.

"Learning to Read," this (Tuesday) evening, at the M. E. Church.

Last week was rather cool for the appearance of the corner statuary.

Quite a strong force is at work on the culvert at the foot of Fifth street.

It is thought that the canal will be opened for navigation by the 20th inst.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Reading on the 30th of May.

We are weekly adding new styles to our already large assortment of job type.

The JOURNAL is acknowledged to be the neatest and best paper in the county.

Bedford has had "almost" another murder and another fire. So says the *Gazette*.

Don't forget Dr. B. B. Hamlin's lecture this (Tuesday) evening, in the M. E. Church.

Three persons were immersed in the mill race on Sunday last. Rev. Plannett officiated.

Tincture of myrrh, applied as a lotion, is said to give relief in the worst cases of neuralgia.

The Methodists are said to be building more churches in Pennsylvania than any other denomination.

Eighteen persons were immersed in the Baptist church, at Altoona, on the evening of the 26th inst.

Some twenty-five members have been added to the Lutheran church at Lewistown, during a late revival.

Capt. Thos. S. Johnston, of the firm of Henry & Co., is now in the east laying in a stock of spring goods.

If the old saw be true, we may expect rough weather at the close of the month, as it came in "like a lamb."

We booked nine new subscribers one day last week. Room for more. Terms $2.00 per annum. Roll in!

The job work done at the JOURNAL office can't be beat this side of sundown. Call and examine specimens.

Solomon Slough, an aged citizen of Thompsontown, Juniata county, fell off his horse dead, a few days ago.

Our senior devil has had the sulks for a week past; he is mad with himself, the world, and "the rest of mankind."

Subscribers changing their residence this spring will please notify us, so that we may make the necessary correction.

Dr. Hamlin "Learning to Read," at the M. E. Church, this (Tuesday) evening. Better late than never. Go and hear him.

Col. Keeffe, of Bedford, has found a valuable deposit of fire clay. At least the Colonel exhibits some "dogged" fine specimens.

"Dyeing for love." We saw a young gent at it on Saturday, but Beck, the tonsorial knight on Hill street, got pay for the job.

Mr. Moore, residing near Harrisburg, father of John S. Moore, of this place, shot himself on Friday last. Cause—temporary insanity.

A good one—That explanation given one of our M. D.'s when inquiring after the health of one of his patients. His frau ought to know.

One of our compositors got one of his peepers put in mourning, on Friday afternoon, by coming in contact with a door that was standing ajar.

Full and complete—Our stock of note and letter paper, cards, envelopes, etc., etc. We print them in the highest style of the art, at Philadelphia prices.

True bills have been found in the United States District Court, at Pittsburgh, against George W. Barnes and Thomas Riley, for robbing the Tyrone postoffice last fall.

Beck, the tonsorial knight, has started another chair. Beck is branching out. He says he would get a printing press and do his own printing if it were not a small business.

Our merchants are brushing up for the opening of the spring trade. To find out those engaged in mercantile pursuits, in this place, consult the advertising columns of the JOURNAL.

Joseph Tice, an employee at the Logan Iron Works, Mifflin county, had his left leg broken and severely crushed, the other day, by a railroad tire, weighing 800 pounds, falling upon him.

The citizens of the Gap, Lancaster county, and vicinity, intend erecting a monument to the memory of William Penn, near the spot where Penn took his first dinner, on his first and last visit to this country.

Two cars, loaded with pigs, were smashed to flinders, on the railroad, the other day, without injuring a single pig. The pigs may have been a Huntingdon county product and, as like as not, raised at Rock Hill Furnace.

The Lebanon *Standard* prints the following advertisement: "A young lady, wealthy, beautiful and accomplished—wants a handsome, intellectual gentleman to go with her on a bridal tour to Europe on the first of June.—N. B.—None but intellectual men need apply. Send pedigree."

It is said that an onion bound upon the pulse on the wrist, will stop the most inveterate toothache in a few minutes.

The Huntingdon *Monitor* man says of himself, "when a boy we labored on a farm—one of the richest in the Cumberland Valley."—Whose *farm* was it? Wasn't it the red clay lot on which Mrs. Dwin's house now stands? and your experience in farming, when you pulled up a stock of corn and ran to show the folks in the house how "big it had growed." Hey?—*Newport News*.

How is this, Joseph?

THE NEW COLLECTION LAW.—Below we publish the act extending the Bedford County Collection Act to this county, followed by the text of the Bedford county bill. This plan, for the collection of taxes, has been in use, in the Western States, for a number of years, and it has been extended to a number of counties in this State, and wherever it has been introduced, the results have been everything that its friends have claimed for it.

We have been a witness of its practical workings in Bedford county, for two or three years, and we are satisfied that the people would not return to the old system under any circumstances. When the new system was adopted the county was fearfully in debt, the money scattered over the county, in the hands of twenty-five or thirty collectors, who were paying in just as little as they possibly could and every Court the Commissioners were obliged to borrow money to pay jurors and other expenses. In fact the old system had proven an entire failure. A great many men seek the appointment of collector to get the use of the county funds, and this being the case the duplicates are never paid up for several years after they are sent out, and now and then somebody becomes a defaulter and the county has great difficulty in getting its money or is cut out entirely by a special act of the Legislature relieving somebody. Of course a number of persons, who are applicants for the duplicates, will growl at this bill and misrepresent it, but the tax-payer will find that it will save the county from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars each year, and will save him five per cent. on his tax for prompt payments. The man who will have one hundred dollars to pay will just save five dollars, and this is an item. Everybody will have notice, weeks ahead, that the Treasurer will be at a certain point, in a certain district, and the tax-payer prepares to meet him and gets five per cent. off The result is that the Treasurer, after making the circuit of the county, comes back with $20,000 or $30,000, and the Commissioners will not be constantly borrowing money and paying heavy percentages to keep the courts running. This system is very prompt and business like, and consequently it is effective. It may be a little slow getting into motion this year, but when it moves it will please everybody, except those who are determined not to be pleased:

AN ACT

To provide for the more economical collection of State, County, Poor and Military taxes in the county of Huntingdon.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled "an Act relating to the collection of State, County, Poor and Military taxes in the county of Bedford," approved the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be and the same are hereby extended to the county of Huntingdon, *Provided,* That the whole compensation to be paid to the treasurer of Huntingdon county, for the duties imposed upon him by this act, shall be seven hundred dollars, any part of the said law to which this is a supplement to the contrary notwithstanding.

W. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

AN ACT

To provide for the collection of state, county, poor and military taxes in the county of Bedford.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That hereafter it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of Bedford county, in each and every year immediately after the assessment of taxes for state, county, poor and military purposes shall have been completed in the manner prescribed by law, to cause their clerk to make fair duplicates thereof in convenient form, and deliver the same to the county treasurer on or before the first day of May annually, together with a certificate under their hands respectively, and attested by their clerk, certifying that the taxes charged in said duplicates have been duly assessed according to law.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the county treasurer of said county, after he shall receive the duplicates of assessment as hereinbefore provided, to give at least thirty days' notice, by weekly publication in two newspapers published in said county, and by at least six printed handbills, to be put up in the most public places in each borough and township, of the time and place where the said treasurer will attend for the purpose of receiving state, county, poor and militia taxes, previous to the twenty-eighth day of July, in each and every year; and he shall attend for that purpose one day in each township and borough containing less than four hundred taxables, and two days in each township having more than that number of taxables; and he shall give receipts for taxes in all cases when required by the persons paying the same.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of said treasurer, in case any state, county, poor or militia taxes assessed in any township, ward or borough in said county, shall remain unpaid for a period of twenty days after the first day of August, in each and every year, to make out a schedule of all such unpaid taxes, with the names of the persons to whom the same are charged, and deliver the said schedule to one of the justices of the peace in said township, borough or ward where such taxes remain unpaid: and it shall be the duty of the justice to whom the said schedule shall be delivered as aforesaid, to immediately deliver a written or printed notice to every person named in said schedule living in the township, borough or ward, or leave the same at their residence, and to notify by mail all non-residents that he has received from the county treasurer the schedule of unpaid taxes, and that if the same be not paid by the first of December following, he will issue execution for the collection of the same; and for the service of all such notices the said justice shall be allowed ten cents each, to be paid by the delinquent taxpayer.

SECTION 4. Should any person or persons, after having been duly notified as aforesaid, neglect or refuse to pay the said taxes, then it shall be the duty of the said justice, and he is hereby authorized and required to add five per centum to the amount thereof, and to issue execution against the delinquent for the collection of the same, with costs; which execution shall be placed by the justice in the hands of any constable in said county, whose duty it shall be to collect the same as other debts are now collected by law, and pay the amount so collected to the said justice within thirty days from the date of execution: *Provided,* There shall be no exemption of goods from execution, except such as is allowed by the provision of the general laws of this commonwealth for the collection of taxes; and that the justice and constable shall be entitled to the same fees as for like services in other cases.

SECTION. 5. All persons in said county who shall, on or before the twenty-eighth day of July aforesaid, pay to the said treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, shall be entitled to a reduction of five per centum thereon in lieu all deductions heretofore allowed by law; and said treasurer shall keep his office in the county seat, and open at all reasonable hours for the receipt of taxes, each and every year from the said first day of May until the twentieth day of August.

SECTION 6. When said taxes shall remain unpaid until the first day of December following, and there is no property in the district belonging to the non-residents, or to be found in the possession of those occupying the premises, it shall be the duty of the justice to certify the same to the county treasurer, who shall make out a certificate of such unpaid taxes, with the addition of five per centum, and cause the same to be entered of record in the prothonotary's office of such county, which shall be a lien against said property until paid, with costs of entry; and if said taxes be not paid within sixty days after entry as aforesaid, said treasurer may issue execution thereon and collect the amounts due, with costs, in like manner as judgments in the courts of common pleas are collectable, except the taxes on unseated lands shall be collectable as heretofore.

SECTION 7. That upon the delivery by the county treasurer of the schedule of unpaid taxes to any justice of the peace, he shall charge such justice with the whole amount of unpaid taxes contained in said schedule in a book to be provided for that purpose, which shall be opened for the inspection of the county commissioners and auditors; and the said justice shall pay over all such taxes and additions to the treasurer on or before the thirtieth day of December following; and the said justice and his securities shall only be discharged from the liabilities of this act by his paying over the amount of all such taxes, after deducting such exonerations as may be allowed by the commissioners for mistakes, indigent persons, and the amount that cannot be collected by execution from nonresidents, together with two per centum which shall be allowed said justice on all moneys collected and paid over to the treasurer aforesaid.

SECTION 8. That in all cases where the constable of any township, ward or borough shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties by this act enjoined, or shall fail to qualify or give security, as provided by law, on or before the third Monday of September in each year, the county commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to appoint a collector in his stead, who shall, on giving security and becoming qualified as required of constables, proceed with like power and authority to perform the duties of constables as required by this act.

SECTION 9. That if any treasurer, justice of the peace, constable or collector shall fail to perform any of the duties required of them by the provisions of this act, he or they shall, upon conviction before any court, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of said court, which shall be recovered in the name of the commonwealth, at the instance of the treasurer or commissioners of the said county, who shall collect the same as other debts of like amount are now collected by law; which said fines shall be paid into the treasury for the use of the county.

SECTION 10. That in lieu of the percentage now received by the treasurer for state tax by him paid into the state treasury, he shall hereafter be entitled to deduct and retain out of the gross amount of moneys collected and received by him for the use of the commonwealth, under the provisions of this act, six per centum on the amount accounted for and paid over by him to the state treasurer, four per centum of which shall be paid by him to the credit of the said county.

SECTION 11. That the constables and collectors receiving taxes under the provisions of this act, without resorting to levy and sale of goods, shall be entitled to deduct from the amount the sum of five per centum on the amount thereof as their compensation for such collection.

SECTION 12. That the assessors of the different wards, townships and boroughs in said county in making the extra assessments required by law, shall certify the name of the person applying to be assessed, with the amount of tax imposed both for state and county purposes, to the constables or collectors discharging their duties under the provisions of this act; and the said constables or collectors shall receive and receipt for all such taxes, which receipt shall be as valid as receipts heretofore given by collectors in like cases.

SECTION 13. That it shall be the duty of the court of quarter session in and for the said county of Bedford before they shall appoint constables, to require from them a bond in the name of the commonwealth in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the said court, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon such constables by this act, and for the payment to the county treasurer of the full amount of state, county, poor and militia taxes contained in any warrant and schedule which shall be delivered to them or any of them by the county treasurer of said county, after deducting exonerations, within four months from and after the date of the delivery of any such warrant as aforesaid.

SECTION 14. That so much of any law as requires the commissioners of said county of Bedford to appoint collectors of state, county, poor and militia taxes, and so much of any law as is hereby altered or supplied, is hereby repealed, so far relates to the county of Bedford.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JNO. W. GEARY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held in Philadelphia last week. From the report read, we learn that the earnings of the main line, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, were reported to have been $18,719,836, and the expenses $11,823,433—leaving a net profit of $6,899,403. This is an increase of more than a million over last year. The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie branch were $3,542,263, yielding a net profit of $758,590. Two dividends of five per cent. each were paid during the last year. Large expenses have been incurred in strengthening the tracks, building iron bridges and laying steel rails in place of iron. The amount to be paid as rental under the lease of the New Jersey lines is $1,048,500 per year. The assumption of these roads, says the report, is only to be justified by the very great importance of securing an outlet terminating on the Hudson river. There has not yet been time to make the charges necessary to obtain from these lines the revenue required to make them pay the ten per cent. which they will cost every year. The report speaks at length of the operations of the "Pennsylvania Company," and the "Southern Security Company," organizations which are entirely controlled by the Pennsylvania Central, but cannot be merged into it with convenience. The roads now in possession of the Pennsylvania Company, of which Thomas A. Scott has been chosen President, amount in the aggregate to about 3200 miles, and penetrate all parts of the West. The President of the Southern Security Company is George W. Cass. Its operations extend into the South and South-west, and it controls all the leading routes in lines region. The tonnage of the road shows an increase of 25½ per cent. since 1870. Greatly increased shipping facilities for agricultural products are needed at Philadelphia, and should be provided for by opening Delaware Avenue along the whole city front. The Company has taken an active part in starting a new line of steamers, which are to be ready for service next summer. In every respect the Company is prosperous. Its affairs now equal in magnitude those of most civil governments, and its yearly receipts and expenditures are more than twice as great as those of the State of Pennsylvania.

AN ANGEL ON THE RAILROAD.—A week or two ago, a large, fine looking, middle aged lady stepped off at this place and "run down the town." She was very free and easy in her manners, courtesied and simpered, and smiled, so pleasantly, that she would have taken in a saint, in these degenerate days. After looking all about the place she made a raid upon our excellent neighbor—a bachelor by the way—who gives people assurances of the safe arrival of baggage. William's good looks, pleasing address and winning disposition may have especially attracted the "lovely femail" and she stopped at his room, where checks are numerous, and craved some little favor, which he, in the very kindness of his great heart, accustomed as he is to all manner of baggage, with a number of the most reverential bows, and scrapes and smirks, granted. In granting the favor, however, he was obliged to turn his back for a moment. When the train arrived she left west taking many kind and pleasant thoughts—the good wishes of our friend—with her. A short time afterward a telegram was received, from a conductor, wanting to know whether he had lost any checks. He took the first train and followed west and found his visitor on board. She had pledged a check, which she had pocketed, while his back was turned, for a free ride to Altoona, alledging that she had baggage at Spruce Creek. The baggage man compromised with her and "passed" her to Altoona, where, no doubt, she was perfectly at home. Our friend has no faith in the devil on the railroad, but thinks he would just as soon see him as some angels that he has met.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REED & SCHELL FUND AT BEDFORD.—Many of our readers will remember that, a little over two years ago, the banking house, of Reed & Schell, at Bedford, suspended, creating great distress throughout the entire community. Assignees were appointed and at the last regular term of court the first distribution was confirmed. By this account it appears that the partnership indebtedness accepted is $169,756, and Jacob Reed's individual indebtedness, $12,708.94. So that the entire indebtedness in, Bedford county, will fall but little, if any, short $190,000. On the individual indebtedness the assignees were able to pay 61.9 per cent. amounting to $7,869.53 and upon the partnership 6.7 per cent. amounting to $11,741.43, showing that the whole amount of money realized, by the assignees, up to the filing of the account in question, was only $19,610.96 or about ten per cent. on the whole indebtedness. It is quite probable that the individual creditors may be paid out, or within fifteen or twenty per cent. of it, but the partnership creditors will scarcely realize forty per cent. This is a very sad termination of an affair which brought distress and difficulty to so many homes. No wonder that Bedford, which has had very little, if any wealth, is without money. Her citizens have been laboring under such financial difficulties as no other community in the State has experienced, and yet she has, in the meantime, contributed liberally to her railroad and built four churches.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANAL.—The Pennsylvania Canal Company now controls 363 miles of navigation—main line from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, 173 miles; West Branch and Susquehanna division, from the junction to Lock Haven, 114 miles; Wyoming division, from Northumberland to Wilkesbarre 64 miles; Wiconisco canal, recently acquired by the company, 12 miles.

Two years ago last fall the company commenced to enlarge the dimensions of its canals. The channel is about five feet deep, twenty-eight feet wide at the bottom and forty-four feet at water line. The improvements make it six feet in depth, thirty four feet at the bottom and fifty-five feet across the surface of the water. It is expected that the work of increasing the width, etc., from Columbia to Wilkesbarre will be completed by June next.

Large numbers of workmen are now engaged in digging between Middletown and Columbia, Clark's Ferry and Northumberland, and between the latter place and Nanticoke dam—a force of nearly 2,000, which is being gradually increased, as laborers can be procured. The wages paid amount to about $60,000 per month.

Four dredging machines are used during the summer, each of which are capable of removing five miles of bank a season. The cost is about $10,000.

The intention of the company is to make the dimensions of all the canals alike, but this may not be consummated for several years.

The company owns three steamboats and thirty-seven canal boats. The entire number on the different lines reaches about nine hundred, which transport in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 tons of freight, such as coal, lumber, etc., annually.

The main line and branches of the company have 114 lift and 16 guard locks, most of those on the eastern division (which passes through Harrisburg) having double chambers.

The enlargement of the Pennsylvania Canal is already giving ample evidence of its utility in facilitating navigation. Eight pairs of section boats, each couple capable of carrying safely and expeditiously 300 tons of freight, are now plying the lower canals, where the channel has been enlarged to the requisite diminsions and double chamber locks have been introdued. Two of these boats pass through a lock together one behind the other. The capacity of an ordinary boat is about 100 tons so it will be seen that 300 tons of freight can be transported almost as cheaply as 100 under the old system of navigation. The water being deeper by a foot a boat can be more heavily laden without requiring any additional horses. The capacity of two section boats is about fifty per cent. greater than that of one of the barges on the Erie canal, which channel is considerable wider and deeper than the improved Pennsylvania. When the enlargement has been effected on all the lines of the Pennsylvania Canal, double chamber locks will be generally erected and section boats substituted for those now in use.—*Mifflintown Independent.*

A WOMAN MURDERED IN THE WOODS.—The vicinity of Johnstown, Cambria county, is at present startled by the discovery of one the most fiendish murders that has been committed in this State for years. The name of the unfortunate victim is unknown, or at least the remains had not been identified yesterday, at which time one of our reporters visited the scene of the bloody deed. The body, that of a female, was first seen on Friday morning, by John Shriver, a resident of Johnstown, lying on the side of a mountain, on the lands of the Cambria Iron Company. He, it appears in the evidence, had been out fox hunting, when one of the dogs he had with him got upon the track of a man in the snow. The dog followed it and Mr. Shriver continued in the course pursued by the dog came to the dead body of a woman, evidently about forty-five years of age. It was some distance from the place to the nearest house, and Mr. Shriver at once proceeded to alarm the people. During his absence from the body, some person, yet unknown, covered it with brushwood and leaves and set them on fire. When Mr. Shriver and some persons to whom he had communicated his discovery returned to the spot the fire was still smouldering. After removing the body from the fire the party separated and searched the mountain gorges in the vicinity in hopes of discovering tha murderer, but their efforts were not rewarded with success.

Speculation is ripe in Johnstown and Conemaugh as to the guilty party. Chief of Police Irwin, of this city, visited Johnstown yesterday morning and was busily engaged all day working up the case. When our reporter left the Chief thought he had a clue that would lead to the arrest of the perpetrator of the deed.

The remains, up to the present writing, have not been indentified. Mr. Martin, proprietor of the Merchant's Hotel, in Johnstown, is of opinion that the body is that of a woman who stopped at the hotel some weeks ago. She had come to Johnstown for the purpose of engaging in the millinery business. She remained at the hotel for a few days and then took boarding at a private house. Her name was Amberlin, and she said she was from Ohio. This woman has not been seen for several days, although she was in the habit of calling regularly at the postoffice for letters. When our reporter left Johnstown yesterday, Justice Strayer's police, we were informed, were endeavoring to find out where Mrs. Amberline had been boarding since leaving the hotel.

Some of those who viewed the remains of the unfortunate victim on Saturday are of the opinion that she had been outraged and then strangled to death. The Coroner cut from the victim's neck a piece of cord which was sunk into the flesh, which seems to strengthen the suspicion as to the manner in which the woman was killed. It is hoped that in to-morrow's *Commercial* we may be able to announce the arrest of the party guilty of this trerrible crime.—*Pittsburg Commercial, March 4th.*

A BOY FALLS BENEATH A LOADED WAGON—*Arm and Leg Crushed.*—A son of William Richner, of West Huntingdon, aged fifteen or sixteen years, was hauling ties, near Mill Creek, on Friday last, and on reaching a hill he endeavored to draw the rubbers, and was precipated beneath the wagon, and it, with its ponderous load, passed over his left thigh and arm crushing the bones as if they had been so many reeds. He was brought up to this place, on the way passenger, the same day, and on his way up he won the admiration of all the passengers by his coolness and calm demeanor. The passengers presented him with small sums of money as a token of their appreciation of his manliness. He was taken to the residence of his father where his wounds were dressed and the broken and crushed bones set, as best they could be, by Drs. Brumbaugh and M'Carthy. We have not heard from him since.

WARRIORSMARK AND FRANKLIN ITEMS.—The engineers, of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, still board in Warriorsmark. They have located a route to run near Huntingdon Furnace Mill, to a point about a mile and a quarter south of Warriorsmark, thus leaving the venerable town out in the cold.

A meeting of the subscribers of stock was held this week to protest against paying, if the road were thus located, but after some inter-change of opinions and deliberation they adjourned to await events.

Rev. Wagoner preached an interesting sermon last Sabbath, in the M. E. Church, of Warriorsmark, and took up the annual missionary collection, amounting to $79.50 which we have no doubt will be made a hundred.

The citizens of Cross Roads were favored, with a very interesting lecture on Wednesday evening, by Robert Weir. Subject: Natural Science.

A spelling contest came off in Franklinville, last Thursday evening, a week ago, which resulted in awarding the first prize to B. F. Brown; second, A. G. Ewing; third, David Miller; fourth, D. R. Miller, and fifth B. F. Kinck.

A. M. Laporte had his face badly injured by his horse falling with him, on Saturday evening last. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Deaver, of Warriorsmark, and he is now doing well.

We are glad to see that some one is disposed to correct an error in the *School Journal* in regard to the Institute. It looked very much like a grave reflection upon our teachers when a tyro of Luzerne had the credit of running the entire Institute.

NEWS FROM THE "LOWER END."—MINERALS.—Messrs. Royer & Dewees have recently opened a new vein of fossil ore, one and a-half miles south of Rock Hill Furnace, at the base of Black Log Mountain, of superior quality, which promises an abundance of the precious article. Others, in different sections of the country, are still exploring, with favorable prospects.

RAILROAD SURVEYING.—The engineer corps, employed by the East Broad Top Railroad & Coal Company, have finished their several lines of survey, and are now making out the estimates of the several routes, in order to report to the Company, as soon as possible. The anxiety which has been so much manifested by the citizens along the several lines, as to the final location, will soon be settled. The location, when made, will no doubt be a good one, for no time or expense has been spared in selecting the most favorable route, having been some nine months since they commenced the survey.

DEATHS.—The scarlet fever that I referred to in my last communication, has abated measureably. It was confined chiefly to Shirley township and Shirleysburg, but not without causing some four or five deaths in the course of one week. Its second victim was the youngest son of Reuben Myers; the third was the youngest daughter of Samuel R. Douglas, aged twelve years, and was the second death in this family, of this disease, in one week; the fourth was Mrs. Ellie Swine, aged eighteen years, wife of David Swine. They had been married some two months. John McConahey, of Hill Valley, died on the 21st ult., of cancer in the face. His suffering was great for the last two years. AUGHWICK.

FRIEND DURBORROW:

* * * * * * *

The *Monitor* man, gets off quite an editorial, in reply to "That Cartoon"—in other words, replies to your articles and engraving on the tariff question of the preceeding week. A thought or two presented itself, when reading said article, and while writing you, shall take occasion to notice it.

Among his arguments for free trade he says, we "mean to so increase the duty on all goods that American Manufactures will have no competition, and thus be able to demand prices which will permit them to pay their neighboring farmers such prices as will enable said farmers wives and children to revel in the luxuries of fashion and *drive* from the field *soiled linen, and labor worn clothing.*"—(the italics are my own). Now, how in the name of common sense free trade advocates can use *this* argument we are unable to see. This specimen of free trade logic and the inferences *intended* to be drawn from it are so utterly false that it merits particular attention. A protective tariff to drive from the field soiled linen and labor worn clothing! Substitute free trade for protective tariff and the argument is good. Say we have free trade on Iron, which can be manufactured across the Atlantic at a much lesser cost than here, from the fact that, comparatively speaking their labor cost them nothing! bring this article here and sell it for a less price than our manufactures can make it—Result, the closing of principally all our manufacturing establishments; throwing innumerable men out of employment, their families thereby, in many instances suffering, they not being able to obtain employment elsewhere. Either this, or have the laboring class in America as in Europe—England in particular—at the present day, receives such low wages that rising is, and living almost, an imposibility. Our Iron mills provide work, not only for the thousand men at each mill, but for twenty thousand others who work up the raw or rough material, giving them work at such wages that will enable them to live well.

Again free trade would not diminish our national debt, the $150,000,000 that it each year does. Can our friend tell us what could be gained by us destroying our own manufactures in order to become the customers of European workshops?

On the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the birth of the great Washington, (22d inst.,) two conventions for nominating candidates for President and Vice President, were held in Columbus, Ohio. The prohibition convention was composed of delegates from nine states; and after adopting resolutions, nominated James Black, of Lancaster, Penna., and John Russel, of Michigan, for President and Vice President.

Mr. Black is a lawyer of Lancaster city, and once represented that county in the House of Representatives—is also a Past R. W. G. C. T., of the Right W. G. L., I. O. of G. T. of North America, and G. W. C. T. of Pa., is now, President of the State Temperance Union, and is a true and tried friend of the temperance cause. Of Mr. Russell we know but little. The names of Horace Greeley, B. F. Butler, Chief Justice Chase and others were presented for nomination to the Presidency at this Convention.

The Labor Reformers at the same time and place, nominated David H. Davis, of Illinois, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for the same offices, the one an ex-Republican, the other a democrat, said to be a strong ticket (?)

An accident occurred to a teamster employed at Rock Hill Furnace this afternoon, which may result in the amputation of a limb, if not worse. This man, with three or four others were hauling logs, (which they have been for some time and have hauled about one hundred and fifty) they were in the act of loading the *last* log, when for some reason it rolled off the wagon, knocking the man down and falling on his right leg, he was conveyed home in a buggy, Dr. James called in when it was found that several bones were broken or mashed near the knee—the cap being broken into pieces. The man has a family of small children.

Feb.29,1872. ARGUS.

MURDER IN TROUGH CREEK.—*Editor* JOURNAL.—We frequently hear it said that "Murder will out." This expression had its origin in obscure ages, and has proven true in many, many instances, but from the following it will be seen it has failed as yet. It will be remembered, by a portion of your readers, at least, that upwards of twelve years ago, our usualy quiet neighborhood was startled by the news that the skeleton of a man had been found almost in our midst, about two hundred yards from the road, on the east side of Terrace mountain, a distance not exceeding two miles from the centre of our valley. People hurried to the spot in numbers and an inquest was held by the proper authorities, whose verdict was that the person had been murdered. A man had been hunting and found the naked bones and a small box which had been broken open—containing a few articles of little value. The remains were decently interred by the citizens, thinking that some day some friends might find them out. In regard to the length of time that had elapsed, prior to the discovery, no one could tell. Until the present the public is in perfect ignorance as to who committed the murder. It is hoped by the community that ere long some intelligence will be gained in regard to this mystery and the fiend, if living, be brought to justice.

JUNIOR INHABITANT.

RELIEF OF CAPT. BRICE X. BLAIR.—Mr. R. Milton Speer introduced the following bill into the Lower House of Congress entitled "A Bill for the relief of Capt. Brice X. Blair," postmaster at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania:

WHEREAS, the postoffice at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, was broken into on the night of October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the safe therein blown open and postage stamps stolen therefrom to the amount of three hundred and twenty eight dollars and forty-eight cents, without any fault or neglect of the postmaster: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and is hereby, authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of Brice X. Blair, postmaster at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, to allow him a credit for the sum of three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, the amount of postage stamps stolen from his safe on the night of October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

THE WAY OF A POSTMASTER.—The following *verbatim* letter was received at this office in January last:

Jan. 25th.

J K Dirbrow Esqr

Dear Sir you Will Please to Not Send me your paper as thare is more Reading matter Comes to this office than I can Reade so you see it Does not pay for me to pay for a paper when I can get it for nothing

Yours & Co

[It is a little too bad that this poor postmaster must read everything that is sent to his office. It strikes us that it is a great stretch of a postmaster's privileges to read papers subscribed and paid for by other parties! However we may be wrong about it.]

THE Home Shuttle is fast playing out the sales of the *high* priced machines. How is this for *low?* Still they come. M. M. LOGAN & CO., over the Union Bank. [feb.28–4t.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.—Special meeting, Feb. 29, 1872:

Present, *Chief Burgess,* Mr. Africa; *Asst. Burgesses,* Messrs. Murray, and Boring; *Council,* Messrs. Bailey, Buchanan, Burchinell, Leister, Strickler and Williamson.

The chairman stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of considering the Ordinances as they had been arranged in accordance with a resolution of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he is hereby authorized and directed to erase the word "ACT" from the ordinance reported wherever an enactment of the Burgesses and Town Council is meant thereby, and to insert in lieu thereof the word "ORDINANCE."

The transcribed copies and abstracts as arranged and classified under the captions Borough Officers, Bounties, Cemetery, Dogs, Engine House Loan, Exhibitions, Fire, Gunpowder, Horses and Cattle, Nuisances, Peace and Good Order, Sign Boards, Streets and Pavements, Taxes and Weigh-Scales, were read and approved.

The bills respectively entitled "a supplement to an Ordinance to promote and preserve good order, passed January 24. 1848," and "An Ordinance relative to the duties of the Secretary," were separately read, agreed to and laid aside for second reading. Adjourned.

Stated Meeting, March 1, 1872.—Present, *Chief Burgess,* Mr. Africa; *Asst. Burgesses,* Messrs. Murray and Boring; *Council,* Messrs. Bailey, Buchanan, Burchinell, Henry, Miller, Strickler, Shaffer and Williamson.

The minutes of the last stated and special meetings were read and approved.

Petitions were read as follows:

One from seven citizens praying the immediate enforcement of the Ordinances requiring the construction of side-walks on both sides of Sixth st. On account of the unsuitable season of the year for laying pavements the petition was laid on the table.

One from twenty-three citizens for the erection of a railing on the stone wall lying between the bridge over the canal on Hill street and Alex. Port's stable. Referred to the Committee on Streets with instructions to cause a railing to be erected at the expense of the borough or the Canal Company, whichever they may decide is bound to make the needed improvement.

The special committees on Fire Engine, Lock Up, and improvement of Seventh Street made verbal reports and were continued.

The Committee on Public Property reported that a just and equitable division of the borough into districts for lamplighting would be along the western line of Sixth street, so as to add all the lamps on that street to the eastern division and that the Policemen of the East Ward should light and extinguish all of the lamps in said division.

The Sexton reported four interments during the month of February.

The Policemen reported one arrest in the East Ward and two in the West Ward.

The Committee appointed to draft an ordinance requiring sample sellers to take out a license, and the Committee on Town Clock, were continued.

The Committee on Public Property made report that they had been offered sixty dollars per annum rent for the room in the rear of the council chamber to be used as an armory for the Huntingdon Light Infantry. On motion, the chief burgess was authorized to lease the room for one year at the rate named—the tenant to pay all the gas bills.

The bills entitled, a supplement to "An act to promote and preserve good order," passed Jan. 24, 1848. and "an ordinance relative to the duties of the Secretary," were taken up. The title of the last was amended so as to read "an ordinance for the preservation of the records of the borough." Said bills were read a second and third time and passed finally.

The Chief Burgess stated that the Sexton had reported to him that the fence of the cemetery adjoining a lot of David Blair, Esq., needed to be rebuilt. On motion, the subject was referred to the Committee on Public Property, who, in conjunction with the Sexton, were authorized to cause the necessary repairs to be made.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, it was

Resolved, That the Ordinances, By-Laws and Resolutions of the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon as transcribed, arranged and prepared in accordance with a former resolution thereof, in the drafts submitted to the Council, be and the same are hereby ratified and approved.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, it was

Resolved, That a committee to consist of the Chief Burgess and two members of the Council shall be appointed and authorized to receive proposals and contract with some person for one hundred and fifty copies of said ordinances, By-Laws and Resolutions, together with the Charter, to be printed clearly and correctly, on good paper, with new pica type, in one octavo volume, to be well stitched and bound in paper; the cost thereof to be defrayed by an order drawn upon the Treasurer in the usual manner.

The Chief Burgess appointed Messrs. Bailey and Burchinell as the additional members of the committee.

Bills were read and orders granted as follows:

A. R. Stewart, hardware	$ 1 04
A. Cozzen, making tool handles, &c	3 25
Wm. Lewis, stationery	1 55
F. Garloch, blacksmithing	1 15
John White, Street Commissioner	6 00
H. Snare, removing weigh-scales	10 00
Hunt. Gas Co., gas for February	35 00

A bill of Wharton & Miller not being certified was laid over.

Adjourned until 6½ o'clock P. M., Monday, the 4th inst.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

THE people are not slow to learn *Howe* they can save from $23 to $28 in the purchase of a first-class Sewing Machine. They get the Home Shuttle from M. M. LOGAN & CO., over the Union Bank. [feb.28,'72.-4t.

Why don't you use Nature's Hair Restorative? It is perfectly free from poisons and will restore gray or faded hair to its original color.

FOR SALE—The Bee Hive Grocery and Candy Manufactory. The business is good, and the only reason for selling is on account of bad health. Apply or address N. B. Corbin, 111 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. [f28tf.

ROBT. U. JACOB & Co., are now prepared to furnish Anthracite and Broad Top Coals, in any quantity, at short notice. Anthracite coal of all sizes and best qualities constantly on hand, also the "Barnet" Broad Top Coal mined and shipped by themselves and which they guarantee to give satisfaction. A stock of Limeburners coal of best quality on hand which will be sold low. Office, 105 Fourth street. [21june1871.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending Mar. 2, 1872	5,984
Same date last year	7,300
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	1316
Shipped for the year 1871	47,608
Same date last year	41,826
Increase for year 1871	5787

Played out in Huntingdon county—Cheap Sewing Machines. No more money to be thrown away. They save it now, and buy the HOWE. 21feb3t.

"HOW TO GO WEST."—Forty years ago, Illinois was as far West as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of Progress and Improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid Line of Railroad.

This line of Railroad is the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; from Indionapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R., and running through BURLINGTON, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other Railroads running from those cities.

Always go "By way of Burlington," and you will sure to be right.

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the question "How to go West?" by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Accommodations, rates of Fare, and other interesting items, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. tf.

Marriages.

WRIGHT—HEATON.—On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Cassville, by the Rev. A. W. Decker, Mr. William H. Wright to Miss Phœbe A. Heaton, both of this county.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

BROWN.—On the 1st inst., Lousia G. daughter of Philip Brown, aged 9 months.

BURKET.—On the 26th ult., in Warriorsmark, infant son of Geo. W. Burket, aged 9 months and 6 days.

HIGHT.—At his residence, in Oneida township, on the 2d inst., John Hight, aged 97 years.

GORSUCH.—On the 23d ult., in Ottumwa, Iowa, of Pleuro Pneumonia, Kossuth Judson, son of Wm. H. and Eliza Jane Gorsuch, formerly of Mt. Union, in this county, aged 19 years and 7 months.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., March 5, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 25	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		25
FLOUR, white wheat		7 50
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 40
" red, "		1 30
RYE		85
CORN		70
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½	7 lbs for 1 05
" extra C	13½	7 lbs for 95
" yellow C	12	7 lbs for 85
" brown	12	7 lbs for 75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
PRUNES	16	20
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	8½	10
SAL SODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50	per qt. 20
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25	per box 5
CHEESE, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" 2 lb cans	3 30	30
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES	4 50	40
" WINSLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
MINCE MEAT	14½	18
Potatoes		50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 4, 1872.

FLOUR, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	8 00
" Rye	5 00
CORN MEAL	4 00
WHEAT, white, per bushel	1 65
" red, "	1 45
CORN	80
RYE	1 05
OATS	62

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

Reported by J. HERON CROSMAN, Banker and Broker, No. 133 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

March 2, 1872—4 P. M.

Gold	1 10¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	1 15
" "5-20," 1862	1 111
" " 1864	1 11
" " 1865	1 11½
" " July "	1 10⅛
" " 1867	1 11⅜
" " 1868	1 11¾
U. S. 5's—"10-40"	1 07⅛
" Currency 6's	1 13⅞
" New 5's	1 08⅝
New York Central R. R.	77⅞
New York and Erie "	33⅜
Lake Shore "	92⅛
Chicago & N. Western Company	78¼
Do Do PFD.	90¾
Chicago & Rock Island R. R.	1 11⅝
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	61⅛
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	57⅛
Camden and Amboy "	1 25⅜
Pennsylvania "	60⅜
Oil Creek and Allegheny "	39½
City 6's (New,)	1 00½
Philadelphia & Erie R. R.	26½
Catawissa PFD.	46¾
Northern Central R. R.	39⅞

Market strong.

New Advertisements.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,

will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.

Jan. 31, 1871.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.

Jan.17,1872.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

GRAND EXHIBITION!

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON!

A FIRST CLASS LADIES' SHOE STORE!

D. HERTZLER & BRO., No. 403 Allegheny St., opposite Broad Top Depot, have just arrived from the East with a large and well selected stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Dress Boots, Gaiters, &c., comprising all the latest styles of the day and acknowledged to be the best selected stock of hand-made work ever brought to Huntingdon.

Since we make ladies' wear a specialty, we cannot fail to please the most fastidious. For Style, Quality and Price we defy competition.

We also manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

In a more mature age we hope to retain the friends who favored us in our infancy.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
oct11- Huntingdon, Pa.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of Philadelphia Carpets,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chains, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase of business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER.

Price $5,50.

Over 13,000 sold in six months.

Terms: Carpets, 60 days.
All other goods, 30 days, Net.
Feb.14,1872.–3m.

New Advertisements.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,
Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE AT ROARING SPRING.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, some choice *Building Lots,* at Roaring Spring, Blair county, Pennsylvania. To persons knowing this locality it is not necessary to give any description of Roaring Spring, nor to speak of its business facilities and social advantages. To those not acquainted, it may be proper to state that this town is situated near the Northern outlet of Morrison's Cove, at a point where the trade of that great Valley centres, and that the Morrison's Cove Railroad passes through it. It is in the midst of one of the best *Iron Producing Districts* in the State, possesses water power unsurpassed, and offers facilities for Manufacturing purposes and other business, that are rarely met. The beauty of the scenery and surroundings is remarked by all. Persons desiring healthful and beautiful private or *Summer Residences* would do well to examine this point. For all further information, parties are referred to Job M. Spang, who resides upon the premises and will point out Lots as laid off, exhibit &c.

G. H. SPANG,
Bedford, Pa.

Jan.10,72–3mo.

ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF *Hemlock, Pine, and Oak Bill Timber and Shingles,* Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of

HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.

Orders taken and any information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan.24,1872–6mo.

RECIPES FOR SALE!

A Recipe for Making OIL PASTE BLACKING, For Boots and Shoes, at a cost of one cent per box. This is a superior Blacking, and will not injure leather, and gives universal satisfaction. A Recipe for Making PALM SOAP. With this Recipe, Hard Soap can be made at the cost of four cents a pound, or Soft Soap at the cost of $1 per barrel. This soap is warranted to remove grease from any Goods, without injury to the finest silk, and is the best in the world for toilet use and can be made in fifteen minutes. THESE RECIPES I SELL FOR $1,00 EACH. Each purchaser of a Receipe will be entitled to one chance in the following Gifts, to be awarded to the holders of Recipes. The drawing will be held at No. 313 Hill street, Huntingdon, on March 29th, 1872.

LIST OF GIFTS.

6	Gifts of Ladies' Gold Watches	$50 each		$300 00
6	" Gents.' Silver "	25 "		150 00
6	" " Hair W. Guards	5 "		30 00
6	" Ladies' Gd Chains	20 "		120 00
6	" " " Necklaces	5 "		30 00
6	" " " Bracelets	8 "		48 00
6	" Traveling Satchels	6 "		30 00
12	" Gd Earrings, Brst'pins	10 "		120 00
12	" Finger Rings	5 "		60 00
6	" Bead Hanging Baskets	3 "		18 00
200	" Fancy Jewelry			300 00
200	" " Notions			200 00
100	" Gents.' Meerschaum Pipes			200 00
20	" Ladies' Fancy Trimmed Hats			200 00
50	" Coffee			40 00
20	" White Sugar			60 00
1	" Wilson Sewing Machine			50 00
1	" Gd Hunting Case American Watch			150 00

MANNER OF DRAWING.

The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of Recipes that their interests will be as well protected as if they personally superintended the entire affair. All the numbers representing the Receipts from No. 1 up, will be put into a wheel; the wheel will be rapidly revolved, thoroughly mixing; the numbers will be drawn out simultaneously by two children blindfolded, or in other words as the citizens may see proper. SAMUEL RUPERT, Proprietor.

Feb.14,'72-4t.] P. L. SILKNITTER, Agent.

NOTICE:—

HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3-72.tf

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast.
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.

Oct.4,1871–1y.

Farm and Household.

Treatment of Distemper.

The treatment of a common case of distemper is very simple, and requires internal medicines only, when the fever is high the mucous membrane much reddened and the respiration difficult. In other cases, but especially as soon as the cough has become lose and easy, the discharge from nostrils thick and the abscesses have been opened, a merely hygienic and dietetical treatment is quite sufficient. Respecting these, we have to avoid any exposure of the patient to wet and cold, have to keep as much as possible, a uniform temperature in the stable and to give easily digested food, such as bran mashes, malt, broiled oats, carrots, and, if it can be had, young grass and other green provonder.

If there is considerable swelling beneath the jaw or in the throat, the horse should not be allowed to eat from the ground—consequently he should not be kept in the pasture—for that most likely will increase the swelling. Food and water—the latter in the cold season a little warmed—must be put into the manger, within easy reach of the animal. The application of a good fly blister on the swelling beneath the jaw, that is, between the two branches of the lower jaw bone, hastens considerable the ripening of the abscess, which should be lanced at its lowest point and, if possible, near the center, as soon as the presence of the matter can be detected. Steam baths and all that kind of nonsense incommode the patient and do a great deal more harm than they do good.

If internal medicines are required, a dose of tarter emetic, two scruples of sal ammoniac, two drachms with a little licorice root powder, anise seed powder and marshmallow root powder, either mixed with a little water and made into pills, may be given to a full grown horse three times a day, till the respiration has become less difficult, the cough easier and the discharge from the nostrils thick.—*Prof. Detmanin, National Live Stock Journal.*

The Franklin Creamery.

This is probably the largest creamery in New York State. At present, the milk of eight hundred and fifty cows is handled every day. One day last month, the creamery turned out one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight pounds of butter, and one thousnd five hundred pounds of cheese; one ton of cheese and seven hundred and seventy-five pounds of butter per day is the ordinary work. The average amount of milk received daily is twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty-one pounds.

It is located in Franklin, Delaware Co., four miles from the line of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The building is nicely finished, thirty-eight by sixty feet, with a wing twenty-eight by forty-four feet; two stories high, and in a part three stories high, with rooms for dwelling; water-vat room for rising cream, twenty-four by thirty eight feet; four six hundred gallon cheese vats, thirty presses, sixteen churns, carried by a six-horse power portable machine.

It was established in the spring of 1867, and is now operating on its fourth season. Butter and cheese is manufactured by the pound, at three cents for butter and two cents for cheese, and patrons pay all expenses for packages, salt, &c., for buter; boxes, bandages, annetto, &c., for cheese. The net proceeds to the patrons have compared favorably with the other system of dairying, and it will probably continue to do so, unless the system should become so general as to over-supply the summer market for butter, and flood the country with too many skimmed cheeses, which is quite likely to happen.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Farmer's Tariff.

Says the N. Y. *Tribune*: "Our Tariff is eminently a Farmer's Tariff. At the recent joint meeting at Syracuse of the Wool growers and Wool manufacturers, a Massachusetts cloth-maker said that if the existing moderate duties were left undisturbed for the short space of six years, the cost of producing American cloths would be so reduced by the stimulus which Wool growing would receive, that they could not be undersold by the pauper-woven cloths of Europe. Six years is a very short time to wait for equal Free Trade in Woolens. Can't the British importers be patient for that brief space? England has made the world wait over five hundred years for her profession of Free Trade, and conceded it at last only in the products in which she was an overmatch for the world. Be patient, foreigners. Just leave the American Tariff alone for ten years, and England and the rest of manufacturing Europe will get all the Free Trade out of us they want and a great deal more."

Planting Potatoes.

Dr. Hexamer, of N. Y., gives a result of an experiment of planting potatoes in seventeen different ways, and found the best results were given from one large potato, whole, in each hill; the next best from two large half potatoes cut lengthwise; next from medium sized potatoe planted whole; the smallest from small half potatoes. A medium potatoe he plants whole; large ones cut in half and the largest in four pieces, each lengthwise, always taking care to select his best and soundest potatoes for seed.

J. T. Warder, of Ohio, in an experiment with Harrisons, found that large seed cut in halves give the most saleable potatoes. He says: "This experiment, in connection with one made last year, induce me to cut good sized potatoes for seed in preference to planting them whole; and years of scarcity to use small potatoes with care not to plant them too closely together."

Use of Sulphur in Nests.

The powdered sulphur sold by druggists is a cheap preventive of parasites upon young chickens. After a hen has been setting till well established, sprinkle a small handful upon her eggs when she is off, and upon every part of the nest and for a little distance all around it. Then when she goes on disturb her just enough to make her bristle her feathers, and then dust another handful down to the skin upon her head, neck and every part of the body not in contact with the nest, and do not omit to put a pinch under each wing. Then when the chickens are hatched there will be no vermin whatever to leave the hen and gather upon the young, as is frequently the case when no precautions are taken. One thorough application such as we have described will suffice.—*Rural Home.*

To Remove Stains or Rust from Flat Irons.—Have a piece of yellow beeswax tied in a coarse cloth. When the iron is almost hot enough to use, but not quite, rub it quickly with the beeswax, and then with a clean coarse cloth. This will remove it entirely.

The reason why the horse rubs of his blanket nights, is, the girt hurts him. Have it padded and looser, and fasten the blanket partly under the breast.

Do not spend your winter days by the stove, or in complaining of hard times.

New Advertisements.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED

WOODEN

AGRAFFE.

THE

COMPOUND

REST

PLANK.

THE

FULL

IRON

FRAME.

AND THE

SUSTAINING

IRON

BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 N. 7th Street,

no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, FURS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.

Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Miff

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

Jan. 4, '71. GEO. SHAFFER.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,

sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 20	LE 10 05	Saxton,	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley,	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Through Passenger	Way Passenger	Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward: Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadel'a Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	1001	4 00	....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	....
5 20	6 34	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	....
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50	Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 00	....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 26	....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—

On and after th, trains will leave *Harrisburg*, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Niag'ra Ex	Buffalo Ex
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buff'lo Ex	Accom'n	Pacific Ex	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M. 12 00	P. M. 3 00	10 45	6 50
				A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

Dec. 20, 1871. ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

Monday, November 15th, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.42 and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8 10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3 05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m.. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

nov.29,'71.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD

will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,

May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisement.

TO ADVERTISERS:

———:o:———

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

———:o:———

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

———:o:———

CIRCULATION 1700.

———:o:———

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

———:o:———

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

———:o:———

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

———:o:———

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

———:o:———

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS, GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS', CHICKERING & SONS', THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO., THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S, GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S, CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH, FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

W. T. HOWARD, J. H. CLOVER

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop's.

April 5, 1871-ly.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE

CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,

is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS, SHOVEL MOULDL, HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS, TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

ROSADALIS!!

THE INGREDIENTS THAT compose ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

haved used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR "
DR. F. O. DANNEDLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson. Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAMUEL G. M'FADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists.

sept6,1y. Baltimore, Md.

JOHN READ, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.

Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

at the new cheap store of

CONOVER & DECKER.

No. 625 Hill street.

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware. Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage

apr.26ly.